The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887.

The Week.

THE Republican majority in the Assembly did their party as well as the people of this city a great service on Wednesday week. They both passed the Crosby High License Bill, and adopted several amendments, all of which were improvements, and one of which has greatly strengthened the original measure. As the bill stands now, it not only requires all saloons selling strong liquors to pay an annual license tax of $1,000, but it makes it comparatively easy for the authorities to detect and punish holders of wine and beer licenses who attempt to sell strong liquors on the sly. Under the amended bill any person having a wine and beer license, or storekeeper's beer license, for each of which the tax is $100, who shall keep on hand on the premises any intoxicating liquors other than those permitted in his license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be forfeited. This disposes of the main objection which has been made to the Crosby bill, namely, that with a liquor license at $1,000, and wine and beer license at $100, holders of the latter would sell strong liquors illicitly, and it would be impossible to detect them. Now it will only be necessary to find the liquors on their premises in order to take away their licenses. Under the present laws it is necessary to prove that they not only have the liquors but have sold them. As amended, the bill is applicable to all cities of 400,000 and more inhabitants, which limits it to New York and Brooklyn.

We do not see how the Prohibitionists are going to continue their warfare against the amended bill, since the additional provision in regard to illicit selling takes away their strongest ground of objection. They can only point to the wide difference between the liquor license fee and that for beer and wine license, but they should remember that, out of about 9,000 licensed saloons in this city, nearly 8,000 have full liquor licenses, and it is upon them that the restraint is needed. We are very glad that all efforts to reduce the $1,000 fee have failed thus far, for statistics all show that any fee less than that is not sufficiently restraining. In the following thirteen cities it will be seen that the number of saloons to population rises pretty steadily in proportion as the license rate goes down:

City.	Saloons.	License.	Saloons to population.
Omaha	176	$1,000	1 to 426
Kansas City	405	845	1 to 309
St. Louis	1,600	550	1 to 312
Chicago	3,760	500	1 to 213
Detroit	1,023	300	1 to 130
Cleveland	1,540	200	1 to 129
Indianapolis	348	200	1 to 288
St. Paul	600	100	1 to 221
San Francisco	2,799	84	1 to 84
Brooklyn	3,000	76	1 to 216
New York	9,197	75	1 to 138
Philadelphia	5,959	50	1 to 142
Baltimore	2,655	50	1 to 115

The obvious fact disclosed is that any fee under $500 is too small to have much restraining influence, and that the moment it rises above that sum the number of saloons begins to fall off.

The tribute which the Pennsylvania Republicans pay to Mr. Randall as a party ally by laying out a Democratic district for him in Philadelphia, would be less marked if this apportionment was merely a natural and just one, made by an equitable division of the territory according to population. But when it is found that in order to keep Mr. Randall, the Democrat, in the House of Representatives, the partisan Republicans at Harrisburg who make the apportionment have gone out of their way to patch him up a district that will give him a Democratic majority, then the value of Mr. Randall as a Republican ally becomes all the more apparent. The arrangement of districts reported by the Committee last week divides those of Philadelphia, according to population and latest vote, as follows:

	Population.	Maj.
First District	166,908	5,024 R.
Second District	139,596	6,056 R.
Third District	108,938	3,586 D.
Fourth District	192,435	9,481 R.
Fifth District	125,000	2,906 R.
Sixth District	119,123	3,951 R.

Thus, in order to make a Democratic majority for Mr. Randall, the Republican legislators have to construct a district which contains nearly 40,000 less population than the average population of the other Philadelphia districts, and 83,500 less than the most populous of these. The Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives will be much more stupid than the average majorities at Washington if, in the face of all the evidence of the value of Mr. Randall to the Republicans, they once more permit him, in terror of the cry of "free trade," to be elevated to a place in which he will have the greatest opportunity to pay his debt to his political opponents.

Mr. Sherman's speech at Nashville is an impressive proof of the decadence of the Republican party. The most striking thing in the development of public opinion in this country since the last Presidential election is the hearty response, not merely of his own party, but of all candid members of the Opposition, to Mr. Cleveland's firm stand against the theory that "the Government should support the people," which is at the bottom of the great river-and harbor log-rolling bills, the Blair educational schemes, and the high protective duties. The country is evidently with Mr. Cleveland in the firm stand which he has taken against paternalism in government; and the party which presents in 1888 the candidate who best embodies this sentiment, will secure the votes that will decide the election. Yet, with all this as plain as the nose on a man's face, the Republican leader who has been accounted the most promising, deliberately commits his party in all the above particulars to a policy which a nation rejects. This indicates, if it does not prove, that the possibility of again bringing the Republican party abreast with the times is past.

Senator Sherman unconsciously paid a notable tribute to the Democratic Administration in his speech at Nashville. Referring to the denial in times past of equal rights to Southern negroes at the polls, he said: "I was glad to hear, in passing through several of the Southern States, conservative citizens say that public sentiment now revolts at the unlawful methods to defeat the free exercise of equal rights of citizens that have been adopted in several States, and are still practised in what are known as the black counties of the South." This agrees with the observation of Gen. Armstrong of the Hampton (Va.) Institute, who recently made a tour through the South, and who testifies that "a better feeling between the races is setting in" since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. Such admissions by men like Senator Sherman and Gen. Armstrong, that a Democratic Administration has done more than the Republicans ever were able to do to establish just relations between the whites and the blacks at the South, effectually dispose of the plea that the Republican party ought to be restored to power in the interest of the colored race.

Not a day now passes that fails to bring out some new Republican paper of good standing in its State against the renomination of Mr. Blaine by the party next year, and this continues to be particularly true of the West, where the Blaine craze used to be so strong. In Iowa the protest of the *Hawkeye* in Burlington is promptly reëchoed by the *Nonpareil* in Council Bluffs, which "submits to its readers the query whether Mr. Blaine was not in 1884, like Mr. Clay in 1844, at the height of his strength," and follows it up with these other queries: "Is it possible to increase or even maintain the enthusiasm of his admirers of two years ago? Is it possible to bring him any new elements of support? Is there any quarter in which he is more popular now than in 1884? Is the confidence which he inspires in other public men and party leaders greater? And, finally and most decisively, could he carry now, any better than in 1884, the State of Indiana, the State of New York, or the State of Connecticut?" Evidently taking it for granted that its readers will answer all of these queries in the negative, the *Nonpareil* ridicules the suggestion of trusting to the chapter of accidents and "clutching at straws of chances in this or that Southern State—the Virginias, or North Carolina, or Tennessee—in order to compensate for risks unnecessarily taken in the North," and advises the choice of a leader "on whom there would be no chance of a division."

While the Republican press is thus confessing the folly and fatality of renominating in 1888 the Republican candidate of 1884, the tone of the Democratic press makes it daily more certain that Mr. Cleveland will be renominated by the Democrats without any serious opposition. The Savannah *News* and the

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Atlanta *Constitution* are certainly as well entitled to speak for the Democrats of Georgia as any two papers in the State. The *News* declares that "there is no doubt but that the Democratic party will desire President Cleveland to run again," and that "in consequence it might as well be understood that he will be renominated." Referring to what it calls the "amusing theory" that Mr. Cleveland is very unpopular with his party, and that his firmness and consistency in carrying out his own convictions, and what he conceives to be the policy of the party, have created dissensions which cannot be healed, the *Constitution* declares that "the President is responsible for a wise and conservative policy that has commended itself to the better sense of the people of the country"; that "he is stronger with the great mass of Democratic voters to-day than he was when he delivered his inaugural address"; that "he has inaugurated and carried out an administrative policy that will add thousands of votes to the Democratic party in the next election"; and that "the Republicans will discover in due time that the Democratic party is for Cleveland." Such language from representative Democratic newspapers shows that the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* was quite right when it notified the Republicans who are counting on the alleged Democratic hostility to Mr. Cleveland, that papers like the New York *World* and *Sun* and Louisville *Courier-Journal* "voice the views of a mere handful of malcontents, whose wishes would not have the slightest influence in directing the party choice, and whose opposition would not be a featherweight in a canvass against the party candidate."

The President has made a very good selection for the Turkish mission in the person of Mr. Oscar S. Straus of this city, a Jewish lawyer of excellent standing, and an active Mugwump and reformer. The Turkish mission is not, it must be admitted, a post of great responsibility, as we have but little trade with Turkey and no interest in the Eastern question, and could not, in case of a war, threaten her with any loss or damage that she would care about. But we have missionaries there who are doing admirable work, and who sorely need support and protection, as some of them have before now been murdered with perfect impunity. Moreover, though Turkey is a rapidly decaying State, new nations are springing from her soil, which are probably destined to make a great figure in European history during the coming century. At such a crisis, it is most desirable that the United States should be represented there, as it was in Gen. Wallace's day, by somebody who, in intelligence as well as character, will do credit to the American name, and maintain American influence. The notion that it makes any difference to the Sultan or the Turks whether a foreign minister is a Jew or a Christian, is ridiculous. To a good Mussulman they are both substantially the same thing—that is, people who, as the midshipman said of the Fiji Islanders, have no manners and whose customs are disgusting.

The difficulties of the old-fashioned Blaine papers about the Inter-State Commerce Commission are so great that one cannot help feeling sorry for any Blaine editor who finds them insuperable, and lets the whole subject alone. Our wretched contemporary, the Boston *Journal*, seems to be in more trouble from this cause than any of its companions. For two days after the names of the Commissioners were announced it remained perfectly silent about them, probably because the editor was either looking for advice or was sitting at home in dumb despair, surrounded by his family. Apparently, either nobody advised him to face his trouble like a man and say that Cleveland had done a good thing, or, if anybody did give him this advice, he disregarded it. What he seems to have resolved on was to seek, not work or strife, in which so many people find a cure for sorrow, but mild distraction. He has, in other words, turned to Nature as the best relief from Cleveland. So on the third day, instead of writing an article on Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, he wrote one on "Orchids." We have it before us, and we like it much. It does him credit to produce such a work under such circumstances. "Breathing the fervor of the tropics," says he, "expressing the strange luxuriance of vegetation which comes with the glare of sunlight, moisture, and rapid decay, orchids come forth on exhibition in the midst of the pale New England spring to cause wonder and bewildered curiosity. They are queer flowers, both botanically and æsthetically." He then prefaces a stirring account of the difficulty of keeping up our supply of orchids by saying: "No other flower represents such devotion of horticulturists and such perseverance under dangers by collectors." If an entire stranger may be permitted to intrude on a scene of woe with a sympathetic and respectful suggestion, we would urge the mingling of music with flowers as an object of study until the present cloud passes from the journalistic sky. The ordeal, we are sure, will not last long. Time, the great healer, works wonders in these cases. It will not be many weeks before our stricken contemporary will be able to speak of the Commission without betraying any emotion, or even to return to his old pastime of lying about the Administration.

The *Times* calls attention to a very gross misstatement and perversion contained in the Messrs. Appleton's 'Cyclopædia of American Biography,' which seems to show that the firm will have to look after their editors a little more carefully. A cyclopædia of biography, being intended to be a permanent and accurate book of reference, should, in dealing with contemporary politics and politicians, be absolutely colorless, and above all things should avoid producing party surmises or excuses as historical facts. The 'Cyclopædia,' however, in the sketch of Dr. Burchard of this city, is made to ascribe the loss of the State by Blaine, as a positive fact, to Dr. Burchard's remark about "rum, Romanism, and rebellion." The "official count," says the writer with extraordinary assurance, "gave the State and the Presidency to the Democrats by only 1,047, and the number changed by Dr. Burchard's remarks *was reasonably estimated at several thousand*." The loose, slip-shod character of this last assertion hardly calls for comment. How "reasonably"? And by whom "estimated"? By what process was the number "several thousands" reached? It is very discreditable that such things should appear in a book which anybody is expected to put on his shelves as a reservoir of facts. The truth is, that not one man has ever appeared, or been produced, or designated by name or description, who admitted that he had, or was known to have, changed his vote by reason of Dr. Burchard's remark. That his remark had any influence whatever on the vote was a mere guess or suggestion of some of Mr. Blaine's managers in the first moments of chagrin over the miscarriage of the arrangements they had made for the capture of the Irish Catholic vote. A large portion of it they undoubtedly did secure, which accounts for the closeness with which Blaine followed Cleveland in this State, but they did not get all they expected, and had bargained for, owing to "Johnny" O'Brien's treachery, and thus lost their money and the election. We are here stating things which it would be difficult to get an intelligent man in this city to deny, and for which a large amount of evidence might be produced, and yet we should never think of admitting them into a book of reference as historical truth. The Burchard theory of Blaine's defeat was put afloat, not because it had any foundation whatever, but because it was the only one available which was not damaging to Blaine personally, and which relieved the managers in this city from responsibility.

The Reform League of Baltimore, an organization of men of both parties who have been zealously working to secure honest elections, has won a notable victory. There has been for some time a registration law upon the statute-book, but registers who were disposed to falsify the books have been in the habit of striking off the names of qualified voters and adding bogus names by wholesale, in the belief that but a tithe of these frauds could be rectified before election, and that the courts could not review their work after election. But a unanimous decision has just been rendered by the Court of Appeals which establishes the fact that the registration law was made for a practical purpose, and that registers cannot defeat its operations by piling up cases and throwing obstacles in the way of the courts until after election. This is a great point gained, and will encourage the League to continue its efforts, and bring to as speedy trial as possible the thousand cases which now crowd the dockets of the courts, with the result of administering an effective check to the system of frauds in elections.

The "gentleman in politics" has frequently been a very odd, sometimes a very odious, figure during the past few years, so apt has he been to try to outdo the "practical men" in practicalness and the tricky politicians in trickery. We do not recall, however, at this moment a more grotesque example of his folly and his futility than Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge has been presenting re

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cently in Rhode Island. He actually left his own State in order to defend on the stump the sale of the Governorship to a rich New Yorker, by a ring of politicians headed by Brayton, who while in the public service stole $30,000 of the Government's money. The American stump has seen many strange things, but nothing stranger than a man of fortune and a scholar, a Harvard graduate and quondam instructor, and an author of some repute, perorating publicly against the people who object to this degrading spectacle as guilty of a "mixture of sham morals and false issues which is revolting to any honest-minded man." The trouble with Mr. Lodge and his congeners is that they forget, before they have got very far on their road, how "honest minds" feel about any question of public morals or policy. In fact, they could not succeed in their new calling if they kept alive the memories of their better hours. So that Mr. Lodge's talk about what "revolts honest minds" in politics is about as valuable as his description of the Gardens of the Hesperides would be—that is, it is pure romance.

The Tennessee Senate, by a close vote, rejected the House bill increasing the school fund from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, and thus more than doubling the annual income available for educational purposes, but it substituted a measure, which has since been accepted by the House, that will produce the same desirable result. The proportion of the general State tax devoted to the schools has been increased from 10 to 15 cents on every $100 of property, and 10 cents of what is called the privilege tax is applied to the same purpose, thus raising the total school fund from 10 to 25 cents per $100, or more than doubling it—besides which both branches have agreed in doubling the former appropriation for the normal school. This increase of the State school fund of itself assures a decided improvement in the system, and if supplemented by the local taxes which the counties are able to levy, and which some of them are already levying, the Memphis *Appeal* says that "the schools of the State may be kept open for nine months in the year." As the *Appeal* further says, "this would afford abundant opportunity for the children, black as well as white, to get an education and as fair a start in life as is vouchsafed now in the States most favored in this regard." Best promise of all for Tennessee's future, this remarkable development of her public-school system, established only about fifteen years ago, is the work of her own people, without any help from a paternal government.

The revival of Knownothingism in California is a curious political phenomenon. At the State election last fall one Wigginton announced himself the candidate, for Governor, of the American party, and, although his performance was much ridiculed, he received 7,260 votes, or four out of every hundred that were cast. The recent municipal election in Oakland, the second city in the State, indicates that the new party possesses unexpected vitality. A full American ticket was put in the field, and although none of its nominees were elected except one who was also on the Republican ticket, its candidate for Mayor received 1,357 votes to 2,009 for the Democratic and 2,761 for the Republican. The remarkable feature of this result is the fact that the third party appears to have drawn more heavily from the Democrats than from the Republicans, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* is inclined to the conclusion that Wigginton's candidacy last fall hurt the Democrats throughout the State more than it did the Republicans. The interesting question now is whether this new Knownothing movement has vitality enough to last through 1888. The original Knownothing party swept California in 1855, when it carried the Governorship by 5,000 majority over the Democratic candidate, but at the next gubernatorial election, in 1857, it polled only about 19,000 out of 93,000 votes, and was never more heard of.

Mayor Hewitt is quite right when he says of the primitive methods pursued in this city in the collecting of ashes and garbage: "There is no other city in the world which presents such a spectacle as is to be found every day in the main thoroughfares of this city, encumbered as they are by ash barrels, vessels containing garbage, and obstructions of almost every kind to the free use of the streets." If the ashes and garbage only stood on the sidewalks, it would be bad enough, but the nuisance goes far beyond that. The favorite time of collecting them on Fifth Avenue and others of our principal thoroughfares appears to be between eight and ten in the morning, when the streets are most desired by pedestrians. The barrels are then lifted to the sides of the carts, and, if there is a wind, the larger part of the contents is distributed over two or three blocks and into the eyes and upon the clothing of all the passers-by. Fifth Avenue is literally almost intolerable in the morning hours because of this practice. Not only is such a spectacle unknown in any other city of the world, but in no other city would it be tolerated for a single day.

Some of Cardinal Gibbons's additions to his report on the Knights of Labor are lamentable departures from the truthfulness and accuracy which should characterize the statements of a Christian minister. In fact, portions of the report read like a letter on "Labor" from Gen. Butler to the New York *Sun*. For instance, he says, touching strikes:

> "First, strikes are not the invention of the Knights, but a universal, perpetual means by which workmen protest against what is unjust and demand their rights; second, in such a struggle of the multitudes of the poor against hard, obstinate monopoly, wrath and violence are often as inevitable as they are regrettable; third, the laws and the principal authorities of the Knights, so far from encouraging violence or occasions for violence, exercise a powerful preventive influence, seeking to keep strikes within the limits of legitimate action. An attentive examination into the violent struggles between labor and capital has convinced me of the injustice of attributing violence to the Knights. Their principal authorities have proved the fact that it is as unreasonable to attribute violence to the Knights as to attribute to the Church follies and crimes of her children against which she protests."

Now, it is not true that strikes are always, or even in most cases, the "struggle of the poor against hard, obstinate monopoly." The very use of the term "monopoly" here is misleading, and, coming from a man of education, must be set down as used with intent to deceive. Nor is it true that "the principal authorities of the Knights" discourage violence or seek to prevent it. On the contrary, every species of evidence bearing on the subject shows that they have at every period of their existence either set it on foot, instigated it, encouraged it, connived at it, or apologized for it. Either the Cardinal has not made an "attentive examination" of this evidence, or his mental training has been such that no examination of evidence does him any good. The assertion that "their principal authorities have proved the fact," etc., is one which we confess we do not understand. To all outward appearance, it is untrue, but it may be true. Who the "principal authorities" are, when or where they proved "the fact," or who was the unreasonable person who said that the Church was guilty of "the crimes and follies of her children," we do not know. It would seem, however, as if people engaged in crime and folly were an odd sort of "children" for any church to have.

The Irish Coercion Bill is, we believe, the eighty-ninth bill of the kind presented to Parliament within the present century. Some of them have been worse than this one, but its greatest peculiarity, as Mr. Gladstone has pointed out, lies in the fact that it is the first coercion bill introduced in defiance of the protests of the majority of the Irish members, and the first which attempts to deal with discontent which the majority of the House acknowledges to be real, and curable by other kinds of legislation. Moreover, it is the first bill of the kind introduced in the teeth of strong English and Scotch disapproval, and the first which proposed to make permanent serious encroachments on constitutional liberty, such as subjecting public speakers and newspaper editors to the arbitary jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and providing for the transportation to England for trial, by what would be to all intents and purposes foreign juries, of persons indicted under it for certain offences. It will be remembered that this device was resorted to for a similar purpose in this country before the Revolution. To give such a bill, produced under such circumstances, a decent appearance, would have required extraordinary talent and Parliamentary experience on the Ministerial side. Its introduction by Mr. Balfour, a clever young dinner-table states man, with a lady-like voice, languishing manner, and small experience, with no better support than Mr. W. H. Smith the newsdealer could give him, was, of course, a tremendous undertaking. The sympathy freely shown for Dillon by the Gladstoneites during his impassioned harangue, and the open declaration of Hartington and Chamberlain for the policy of force, seem to promise a crisis in English politics of extraordinary violence.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, March 23, to TUESDAY, March 29, 1887 inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President has appointed Mr. Oscar S. Straus of this city to be Minister to Turkey in place of Mr. S. S. Cox, resigned. Mr. Straus, who is thirty-six years old, was graduated from the Academic Department and the Law School of Columbia College. After a period of ill health at the practice of the law, he began a successful mercantile career. He is the author of a volume on 'The Origin of a Republican Form of Government in the United States.' He was recommended for appointment by Mr. W. R. Grace, the late Henry Ward Beecher, and other prominent citizens of this State.

The appropriation of $149,749 to indemnify Chinese subjects for the murder of their kinsmen at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, has been placed to the credit of the disbursing officer of the Department of State for payment to the Chinese Minister at Washington.

Lieut. Zalinski made successful experiments on March 26 at Fort Lafayette with his pneumatic dynamite gun. It is a slender steel tube sixty feet long and one foot in diameter, balanced on a skeleton framework. Four shots were fired, each shell containing fifty pounds of dynamite. The air pressure was a thousand pounds. The first shot took 9 3-5 seconds to travel 1,816 yards, and on touching the water it exploded. The second shot, with a slow fuse, struck the water 2,500 feet away, ricochetted, and disappeared. A second later a huge column of mud and water arose for many feet. In another shot the cartridge was twenty-five seconds in the air, and it struck 3,868 yards away, or about two miles and a quarter.

Senator Sherman addressed a large audience at Nashville, Tenn., March 24, on national politics. He spoke chiefly in praise of the protective tariff. He found fault with the Democratic party for having made no disposition of the surplus revenue.

At a meeting on March 24 of the Democratic State Committee of Virginia, it was decided to call a State Convention to adopt a platform for this year's campaign. The Legislature which will be elected will choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Riddleberger.

The New York Railroad Commissioners have made an official study of the problem of heating passenger cars safely, and reported to the Legislature that no stove or heater is safe, and that it is practicable to heat a train of the usual length with steam or hot air from the engine or from a car constructed for this purpose.

A high-license bill was passed by the Assembly of New York, March 23, which, if it become a law, will fix the fee for a license to sell spirituous liquors in New York and Brooklyn to be drunk on the premises at $1,000, and a license to sell malt liquors at $100. All the Republican members of the Assembly voted for it but four, and all the Democratic members but one voted against it. Since the bill has become a "party issue," it is considered certain to pass the Senate.

The Governor of New York has signed the Murphy "Tenement Commission" Bill, which provides for a better system of inspection and better construction and care of tenements. Not more than 65 per cent. of any lot shall be covered by buildings, and no tenement in which two families live on one floor must have dark rooms.

The Governor of New York has signed the Tilden Trust Incorporation Act, and the executors under Mr. Tilden's will can organize, and they now have power to carry out the provisions of the will to build and maintain the Tilden Free Library in this city. One amendment, however, that was proposed by the Tilden heirs was incorporated in the bill, which provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect the rights of the heirs in any legal proceedings instituted to test the validity of the will. The litigation that is likely to follow will probably not come to an end except by a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The collection of pictures made by the late A. T. Stewart of this city has been sold at auction. Some of the most noteworthy, with the prices they brought, are: Auguste Bonheur's "Fontainebleau," $17,800; Fortuny's "Serpent Charmer," $13,100; Gérôme's "Pollice Verso," $11,000; Meissonier's "At the Barracks," $16,000; Erskine Nicol's "The Disputed Boundary," $15,250; Meissonier's celebrated "Friedland, 1807," $66,000; Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," $53,000; Knaus's "Children's Party," $21,300; Troyon's "Landscape and Cattle," $11,000. The total proceeds of the sale were $513,750.

It has become known that the purchaser of "The Horse Fair" was Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. He has presented the picture to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In his letter of presentation he wrote: "It seems to me to be a work of art which should be in a position where it can be permanently accessible to the public. In the gallery of the Museum this object will be obtained." Meissonier's "1807" was bought by Mr. Elbert Hilton, son of ex-Judge Hilton.

Six of the jurors in the case of Thomas Cleary, one of the members of the New York Board of Aldermen of 1884, who was on trial for accepting money for his vote granting the franchise of the Broadway Railroad, stood for acquittal and six for conviction, and the jury was discharged March 24.

In the Wisconsin Assembly a bill requiring railway companies to furnish annual passes, good in Wisconsin, to all members of the Legislature, elective State officers, and members of the courts of record, was passed by a vote of 49 to 33 on March 26.

A convention of the Knights of Labor in Pennsylvania is to meet in Harrisburg, April 7, to consider bills now pending before the Legislature and to establish a permanent committee to remain at Harrisburg and "assist in the passage" of bills which the Knights favor.

After the Republicans in Chicago had nominated Mr. John A. Roche for Mayor, the Democrats renominated Mayor Carter Harrison. He declined, and two unsuccessful efforts have since been made to agree on a candidate.

A company of Socialists in Chicago have threatened to kill a member of the Legislature of Illinois unless he retract criticisms of the conduct of two other members who attended the funeral of the wife of one of the imprisoned Anarchists, and thereby showed sympathy with them. A few days before this threat an effort was made to take the life of another member of the Legislature who had offended the Socialists.

Twenty thousand of the voters of St. Louis, who number not more than 45,000, have failed to register preparatory to the forthcoming municipal election.

A college for young women will be opened at Princeton in September, which is meant, with modifications of the Harvard plan, to be a Princeton "Annex." There will be two courses—the collegiate department and a preparatory department. Requirements for admission to the collegiate department will be the same as those of Princeton College. All the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore years except Greek will be required. In the two higher classes the regular course may be modified by lectures. An advanced course in the French and German languages and literature may be substituted for Greek, and other changes made as in the lecture system of Princeton College. The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine is principal, and most of the instruction will be given by professors of Princeton College.

The lumbermen in northern Maine, where the snow in many places is eleven feet deep in the roads, have found it necessary to shovel out places by the side of the road for their horses, and to haul food to them on hand sleds to keep them from starving.

Trains on the Northern Pacific Railroad crossed the bridge and trestle over the Missouri River at Bismarck, Dak., March 27, for the first time in eight days. The overflow is yet causing the destruction of much property, and the number of persons who are reported to have perished becomes larger.

The bark *Scot's Bay*, on its voyage from Fernandina to Lisbon, was capsized at sea March 22. One of the crew died from exposure, another was washed overboard, two colored seamen became insane and committed suicide, and the captain and one mate, the only remaining men of the crew, were rescued, nearly dead, on March 24.

The French steamship *Scotia*, approaching New York, ran ashore near Fire Island on the morning of March 25. She had nearly 900 Italian immigrants on board, who all, however, were safely put ashore and brought to New York by rail. The sea has been so high since the accident that the steamer had not on Tuesday been floated.

The transatlantic yacht race from Sandy Hook to Queenstown between the *Coronet* and the *Dauntless* for $10,000 a side was won by the former. She crossed the line off Roche's Point, Cork Harbor, Ireland, at 12:40 P. M., Queenstown time, March 27. The *Dauntless* arrived on the afternoon of March 28. The corrected time of the winner was 14 days 19 hours 3 minutes and 14 seconds. The voyage was a very stormy one, and gale after gale was encountered. Thursday, March 17, a fearful gale was blowing, at the rate of ninety miles per hour, and all that night the *Coronet* was hove to. The following Tuesday another gale struck the yacht, and she lay to for nearly twenty hours, making only 38 4-5 knots in the twenty-four hours. The greatest number of miles made in any one day was on last Saturday, when she made 291 miles, an average of over twenty miles per hour. The *Coronet* sailed in all 2,934 miles, which is within forty-four miles of the shortest course possible between the two points, and averaged within a very small fraction of 200 miles per day.

The report of the Bell Telephone Company made on March 29 to the annual meeting of its stockholders, shows that during the year there was an increase of 9,318 subscribers, against an increase of 2,969 in 1885. The company controls 14,185 miles of wire, 2,613 miles of which are under ground.

Mr. William R. Travers, who had been ill for some time at Bermuda, died there March 19, and his body was brought to this city on March 27. For many years he was a prominent figure in all places of public resort, in theatres, in club life, and on the race course, and it would be difficult to name any one whose face and figure would be missed more widely in New York. He was born in Baltimore in 1819. He was a merchant in his native city for several years, and he married a daughter of the late Reverdy Johnson. For more than thirty years he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His fortune is estimated to be $3,000,000. Judge Samuel H. Treat of the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois died in Springfield March 27, in his seventy-fifth year. He was nominated to the bench of the Southern District of Illinois by President Pierce, March 3, 1855, and, out of the more than fifty men in the country holding like positions, there is but one who has served longer. It is said that the proportion of his decisions that have been reversed is at least as small as that of any other Judge upon the District Bench in the United States.

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Other men of prominence who have died this week are the Rev. Ray Palmer of Newark and Mr. Paul Tulane of Princeton, N. J. Mr. Palmer was a well-known Congregational preacher and writer on religious subjects. He was the author of the hymn, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee." Mr. Tulane made a fortune as a cotton dealer in New Orleans; and although he had long resided at Princeton, he founded and endowed the university at New Orleans that bears his name.

FOREIGN.

The conflict between the Irish party and the Tory officials in Ireland has again become sharp. The Parnellite Dublin paper *United Ireland* on March 23 spoke of the Secretary for Ireland as "the bloody Balfour with a tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hide." When the police undertook on the same day to evict peasants at Carrickmacross, they found the cottages barricaded, and boiling water was poured on them from the upper windows. Another priest, Father Ryan, has been arrested for refusing to testify concerning his action as trustee for tenants under the plan of campaign.

Still another Irish priest, Father Slattery, has been sent to prison in Dublin for refusing to give information concerning the plan of campaign. The people gathered about the cab in which he was driven to jail in such numbers that the police rode with drawn swords to clear a lane for the cab. Mr. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, with the Lord Mayor and Archbishop Croke, rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage to the prison.

Mr. Gladstone made a long speech in the House of Commons March 24, on the motion for urgency for the Coercion Bill, in which his main effort was to point out the difference between the Irish provocation for coercion now and in 1881 under his ministry. He contended that Irish crime then was of a different character from the present Irish crime, which is simply a combination to obtain a fair reduction of rent. He trusted that the people of England would see the Liberals united in opposing this ill-omened measure to the last stage, and that the Liberal members would ring out the voices of justice and reason against a Government which, after eighty-six years of experience, was preparing, under the name of a statute of Parliament, to strike a fresh blow at the life and happiness of Ireland and at the prosperity, contentment, and unity of the empire. Speaking of the application of closure, he said incidentally that he had seen more Parliamentary life than any other man in the House, but he never knew of so grave a state of affairs. It was due to an extreme abuse of power by the majority, which, if persisted in, would leave behind a sense of intolerable wrong.

The Irish Crimes Bill was explained in the House of Commons by Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, on March 28. Its chief features are to give to magistrates power to examine witnesses on oath, even when no persons are charged with crime; to give the Government power to change the venue for graver offences from Ireland to England, and to give the Viceroy power to proclaim dangerous societies found to be disturbing the peace. In his speech on the bill, Mr. Balfour said that to meet the difficulty of getting verdicts the Government proposed to abolish the jury system altogether for certain classes of crime, giving the magistrate jurisdiction, with power to impose a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment in cases of criminal conspiracy, boycotting, and the like. His speech provoked one of the most remarkable scenes of recent years in the House. A succession of contemptuous questions, jeers, interjections, suggested emendations, and mock encouragement to "go ahead," "keep it up," were shouted at him, and when he hesitated for a moment there was a chorus of cat-calls. On the front Opposition bench Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley sat side by side. Mr. Gladstone's face was flushed, a most unusual thing with him, in his excitement as the stringency of the measure became apparent. Mr. Dillon's reply to Mr. Balfour was an excited speech, in which he said: "If I thought they (the people of England) could accept such a measure, I would abandon public agitation, for I would consider that the man had the heart of a slave who would submit such a matter to agitation. I should do one of two things: I would leave for ever the country wherein no Irishman could live except like a slave, or, if the Irish people were willing, I would be proud and willing to lead them on to battle."

Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to the Irish Crimes Bill in the House of Commons March 29. He said that the bill, instead of being a cure for Irish ills or even a palliative, was a measure that would aggravate the deepest seated and worst disorders. "Among its most insulting and exasperating proposals," he declared, "the worst ever submitted to Parliament, is the provision that Irish trials be held in London. I have never known such a blow at the national feeling of Ireland. The Government could have devised nothing more likely to aggravate every existing evil. As to the permanent duration of the bill, the proposals make one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existence for society in Ireland will put a brand of inferiority upon Ireland for ever, recognizing as a fixed principle that force is a remedy. The lesson of many years shows that force is no remedy."

Mr. Parnell on March 29, in a cable message to President Fitzgerald of the American Irish Land League, said that the Irish Crimes Bill is stringent, tyrannical, and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland; and he appealed to the American people "for that sympathy and support which they have never withheld from a people struggling for liberty."

Queen Victoria has commanded all the members of the royal family to come to London to celebrate her jubilee.

The Duchess of Cumberland, youngest daughter of the King of Denmark, and sister of the King of Greece, the Czarina of Russia, and the Princess of Wales, was placed in a lunatic asylum near Vienna for melancholia on March 24.

The annual boat race between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge Universities was rowed March 26 over the usual course on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, and was won by the Cambridge crew in twenty minutes and fifty-two seconds. The record of races won now stands: Oxford 23, Cambridge 20.

The formal challenge by the Royal Clyde Yacht Club of Glasgow, on behalf of the yacht *Thistle* for the *America's* cup, has been received by the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club. The races will be run next fall.

Mrs. James Brown Potter of New York made her début on March 29, at the Haymarket Theatre, London, as *Anne Sylvester* in Wilkie Collins's "Man and Wife." Many prominent persons were present. The critics are agreed that the character was not suited to Mrs. Potter, but they praise her for her effort, and predict a successful career for her.

Dr. Arthur Farre, F.R.S., the celebrated surgeon and medical writer, who was Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, died in London March 25 at the age of seventy-seven.

The Emperor of Germany, after the celebration of his ninetieth birthday, published an address to the people in which he said: "In my early youth I saw the monarchy of my deeply afflicted father under a direful visitation that tested the endurance of the people. I have since seen how the devoted loyalty, eager self-sacrifice, and undaunted courage of my people brought them deliverance and elevation, and now in old age, after the many vicissitudes of my life, I look with pride and satisfaction upon the great transformation which the glorious events of the recent past, the imperishable feeling of German unity, and the sincere love of the Fatherland have effected in Germany. May the consummation achieved, after long yearning, by our beloved country conduce—as I confidently hope it will—to ever-increasing prosperity, all classes of the nation living in the undisturbed and blessed labors of peace."

The Emperor received 1,648 telegrams congratulating him upon his birthday anniversary. Of these 1,297 came from different parts of Germany, 60 from America, and 5 from Canada. He has sent to Queen Victoria for her jubilee a service of Saxon china, composed of 500 pieces of the famous yellow tint. The centre piece, an enormous basket for fruit and flowers, is surmounted by a white and gold bust of the Queen, surrounded in its turn by a medallion portrait of all the royal family.

The Reichstag on March 28 passed to its third reading the budget, with the budget bills and the Loan Bill. Dr. Windthorst, the President, and the Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag were reëlected by acclamation for the remainder of the session, and the Reichstag then adjourned over the Easter holidays. The next sitting will be on April 19.

More movements have been made to overcome the French sympathy of the people of Alsace-Lorraine. A bill has been prepared for the Reichstag to limit the power of the Alsatian Diet and so to change the education law as gradually to abolish teaching in the French language.

Eleven Alsatians have been sentenced to imprisonment at Berlin for six months for wearing tri-colored ribbons there.

The Czar has made a reply to the address sent to him by the students of the University at St. Petersburg congratulating him on his escape from the recent plot to kill him, in which he said: "I thank the University and hope it will prove its devotion to me by deeds, not merely on paper, and endeavor to efface the grave impression which the part that a number of students took in the criminal design on my life has created in every one. May God bless and guide the University aright."

Evidence given in the case of the fifteen Anarchists on trial at Vienna shows that a well-laid plot to burn the whole city was discovered just in time to prevent its execution.

The garrisons of Madrid and other Spanish cities were ordered to be in readiness for immediate action on March 26, the Government fearing that a *coup d'état* would be attempted by revolutionists.

Subsequently the Governors of Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Cadiz, Valladolid, and other provinces arrested persons suspected of complicity in a general revolutionary plot. The prisoners belong mostly to the lower classes.

The French Government continues to make unsuccessful efforts to prevent gambling at races. On Sunday at Longchamps many arrests were made for betting.

The Pope, as a mark of special honor to Archbishop Corrigan of New York, has named him Prelate Assistant to the Pontifical Throne.

Ditler Gothard Monrad, a well-known Danish ecclesiastic, Cabinet minister and author, died March 28. He was born in 1811 at Copenhagen. He had been a journalist, Minister of Public Worship and Education, Bishop of Laaland again Minister of Public Worship, and in the Cabinet of 1863 he was President and Minister of Finances. In 1865 he emigrated to Germany, but returned to Denmark in 1869 and resumed his place as Bishop.

The complicity of Egyptian officials in the fraudulent sale of State lands, and the existence of a ring in the Finance Ministry whereby the Egyptian Government has been defrauded of £90,000, have been discovered. An American, Mason Bey, who is at the head of the land department, has declared himself innocent and demanded an inquiry.

A despatch was received at London March 26 from Mr. Henry M. Stanley, saying that he arrived at the mouth of the Congo River on the morning of the 18th.

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE REPUBLICANS.

THE selection of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners was the most important act of President Cleveland's Administration, for the law which they are to enforce is, perhaps, with the exception of the Resumption Act, the most important piece of legislation enacted by Congress since the war. The first stage of its interpretation and application will, therefore, need great skill and patience, not only to make the act in any way beneficial to the business community, but to prevent its proving a source of great loss and confusion. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that its committal to the hands of a body of active politicians, in need of salaries and occupation, would have been a most disastrous thing. And yet President Cleveland might have done vastly better than this without doing nearly as well as he has done.

His success has, however, not only great commercial, but great political importance. It not only illustrates once more, and very strikingly, the extreme silliness of many of the maxims of political prudence as taught by professional politicians, but it does more than anything that has been done within five or six years to put our Republican friends—if we may use a bit of very expressive political slang—"in a hole." Of course, as we all know, it hardly needed a year of President Cleveland's Administration to get rid of the rubbish thrown up around his candidacy by the more violent Republican partisans during the canvass. He was not long in office before the scatterbrained youths who do the "arraigning" in the organic Republican press, ceased to "dismiss him with a smile," and laid aside the fear that he would issue a decree levying taxes on the Northern States to pay off the rebel debt and to compensate the slaveholders for the loss of their slaves. But he very speedily so raised the standard of administrative purity that the Republican press began to complain bitterly of his doing, occasionally, things which all the Republican Presidents had done as a rule, and which no politicians on either side had ever thought of finding fault with until he had shown that better things were possible. In fact, paradoxical as it seems, no such sterling compliments were ever paid to any President as the complaints which the Republican newspapers have made of President Cleveland's shortcomings, for it was he who taught them that they were shortcomings, and might reasonably be complained of.

The manner in which the Inter-State Commerce Commission has been filled has, however, apparently caused the President's opponents greater embarrassment than anything which has gone before. This time they have absolutely ceased to impute bad motives. Hitherto, when he has made an undeniably good appointment, attempts have been made to lessen its effect by alleging that it was made by way of paying some sort of debt to a wicked friend of the appointee, or that it was made as an offset to some particularly bad appointments made at the same time. In this case, however, the critics only break silence to applaud. Some, like the Boston *Journal*, are silent altogether, but others, like the New York *Tribune*, acknowledge, without reservation, that he has done well. All over the country his enemies, in fact, admit that he has behaved abominably well.

Now, the effect of this on Democratic policy is easy to see. But the effect on Republican policy, though a little more recondite, is also not hard to discern. It is evidently going to hasten some kind of change of base in preparation for the next campaign. The harder to beat Cleveland seems, the greater will be the number of Republicans who question whether it will be wise to go into the fight in 1888 with the same leaders and war cries as in 1884. A large number of Republican newspapers have for a good while been seriously considering how they are to get along in the next canvass without the aid of the rebel debt, rebel pensions, compensation for slaves, the old fear that a Democratic Administration would overthrow the Government, and the personal attacks on Mr. Cleveland which played so large a part in the last canvass. But they are now beginning to consider also how they are to get along in the teeth of his acknowledged official excellence, and in the teeth of the strong hold he is acquiring on the confidence of the business community. The tougher the job of defeating him, in case of his renomination, grows, of course the more stripping for the fray there is likely to be, and the more searching the investigation into the causes of the disaster in 1884. We think we know somebody who will suffer dreadfully from this investigation, and who will unquestionably be the first who will have to get out of the wagon as the load appears to grow heavier. One of the bad signs for him is the rapid disappearance, which we notice in many quarters, of the infantile delusion that the votes of cranks and "kickers," Pharisees and hypocrites, do not count at American elections.

GROWTH OF MUGWUMPISM.

THE spring elections of the odd years in several of the States ordinarily attract little national attention, as they concern only judicial offices in Michigan and Wisconsin, and the annual choice of a State ticket in Rhode Island usually passes almost unnoticed. This spring, however, these contests are everywhere of uncommon interest, and their results will be awaited with much curiosity.

Michigan elects next Monday two judges of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. The Republicans apparently have greatly the advantage in point of candidates, one of their nominees for judge having been for nearly thirty years a distinguished member of the court. They are also aided by the demoralization among the Opposition. For several years the Democrats and Greenbackers in Michigan have "fused" on State and National tickets, and in this way they carried the judicial election in the spring of 1885. But there has been growing dissatisfaction with the union among both parties to it, and although the managers apparently favored a maintenance of the fusion, the rank and file rejected the idea, and the Democrats have a ticket of their own this spring for the first time in years. But the Prohibitionists worry the Republicans by maintaining their organization, although the Republicans in the Legislature have submitted a prohibition amendment to the Constitution, which is to be voted upon next week, and the Republican State Committee has issued an appeal for "active, united work" and "a full vote," which indicates serious apprehension as to the result. It is evident that the Democratic party of Michigan, demoralized as it has been by the fusion with the Greenbackers, has been greatly strengthened by Mr. Cleveland's course. The Republican Convention met just after the President's veto of the Pauper Pension Bill, and some of the managers thought they could make something out of that action, for they put in the platform a plank declaring that the Republican party adhered to its past record in caring for the soldiers, "and that it condemns all Executive vetoes tending to deprive them of this support whenever and wherever justly due." But it soon became plain that the Republican party could not fight against a pension veto supported by such Republican soldiers as Gen. Chamberlain of Maine, Gen. Cox of Ohio, and "Matt" Quay of Pennsylvania. It may be noted in passing that at the recent State encampment of the Grand Army, a Blaine delegate presented a resolution speaking disrespectfully of the President, whereupon "sharp hisses were given through the hall," and he was promptly suppressed.

Wisconsin elects next week an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and both parties acquiesce in the reëlection of the man whose term expires. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that "it has grown to be the usage of the people of Wisconsin not to make party nominations for Supreme Court judges, or, when party nominations are made, to defeat them." The same principle is being adopted in local elections. The Racine *Journal* says that the fusion of the Republicans and a part of the Democrats of that city last year upon a municipal ticket composed of candidates from both parties, was followed by excellent results, removing municipal politics from the field of partisanship and giving the city one of the best administrations it has ever had. The Milwaukee people propose to follow this example in filling the Circuit and Superior Court judgeships in that county. The "People's party," so called, which is really a combination of all the worst elements in the community, has put forth a ticket which was nominated by a Convention not more than six or eight of whose members were born in this country, and many of whom are not yet naturalized. These are sample names: Schilling, Blatz, Rudzinski, Czerwinski, Hanizeski, Andrzejewski, Neuka, Esche, Schleifer, Klefisch, Vogt, Lamm, Billerbeck, Chinsky, Grauvogel, Himmelstein, Doerfle, Herr, Meyer, Berg, Flintner, Dietrich, Norden, Maas, Schimmel, Theurig, Choinsky, Genz, Pautz, Schubert, Hornemann, Gmeiner, Koehler, Benzel, and Raduege. Last fall the Republicans and Democrats had separate tickets, and the organization run by Schilling elected the Sheriff, District Attorney, and other officers. This spring the friends of good government, without distinction of party, unite in the selec-

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tion of candidates for judges, and everything promises the election of their ticket.

Chicago is approaching another election of Mayor, and one result of the contest is already assured—the retirement of Carter Harrison. This odious demagogue has long controlled the Democratic party and secured four elections to the Mayoralty. This year he again got a nomination from a subservient convention, but the decent Democrats at last revolted, and his overwhelming defeat was so manifestly assured that he has declined to run. Mr. Harrison attributes the revolt against him to the President, and in one sense he is right. Mr. Cleveland, of course, has not used his influence one way or the other in Chicago municipal politics, but his example has lifted the standard of the Democratic party so high that self-respecting Democrats will no longer vote, even under protest, for such a man as Harrison.

The greatest public interest in any spring election attaches to the contest in the smallest State. Rhode Island elections for a long while have been so one-sided that nobody has paid much attention to them. The Republican Machine appeared to have a firm grip upon the little commonwealth. But the ring has grown so overbearing and offensive that a large element of the Republican party has at last declared against it, and there is a hopeful prospect of its overthrow. It is evident that only one thing can save the Republican ticket—a vast corruption fund; and venal as a large proportion of Rhode Island voters notoriously are, it looks as though even this might not prove effectual. Certain it is that many hundreds of Republicans of the highest character will vote against the Republican ticket next week Wednesday, and it can only be elected by replacing their loss with the worst elements of the Democracy.

It will thus be seen that Mugwumpism is growing both in the East and the West. The effect of this development upon the national canvass of 1888 is already perceptible. You cannot persuade a man to vote for the best candidate in a municipal or State election, and then make him believe that in a Presidential election he must vote for the party candidate if he is not the best man. The appetite for Mugwumpism grows by what it feeds on, and the practice of independent voting in municipal and State elections involves the certain defeat of the Republican party next year if it presents a candidate offensive to the independent voters. The acknowledgment by so many Republican newspapers of prominence during the past month that Mr. Blaine's renomination would certainly defeat the Republican party, shows that the power of the Mugwump is at last appreciated.

THE FIELD CODE AT ALBANY.

WHATEVER be the merits or demerits of the Field Code, we will ask our readers whether they can recall anything in the history of legislation quite as scandalous as the manner in which it is sought to impose this much condemned code upon the people of this State. There are many codes in force in different civilized countries, but not one which was forced on the community in defiance of the protests of the leading jurists of the State, and by direct appeals to the ignorance and prejudice of legislators, or pushed with an air of authority by callow journalistic youths who have taken up codification as a "topic." No other civilized state has been seriously asked to make a change in the whole body of its law condemned by the great majority of the bar, and strenuously advocated by nobody but a very aged gentleman who had composed it.

Consider, too, for one moment the means to which the codifier resorts year after year to procure its enactment. We venture to assert that his ways as a lawgiver are absolutely unprecedented. The main argument which he uses with the legislators is that the lawyers who condemn his work—the only men in the community who can judge it intelligently—are actuated solely or mainly by the fear that it will diminish their practice, or, in other words, by purely mercenary motives, as if it could make any difference to a people whose bar was in this condition what kind of laws they had. And he and his newspaper acolytes use this argument while knowing well, as we cannot help believing, that it is the infinite variety of human transactions which causes litigation, or, in other words, that it is over the application of the law, no matter how clear its provisions may be, that disputes arise, and that nothing can ever seriously diminish the number of lawsuits except an exact similarity between facts, which is as unattainable as an exact similarity between faces.

Moreover, the passage of the code in the Legislature is actually pushed by precisely the same arts as any scheme of the city lobby, namely, by appeals to the ignorance and prejudice and party feelings of the legislators. Young Mr. Ives, who is working for it, procured its final passage in the Assembly by arguments which had no more to do with its merits, or with the defects of the common law, than with the High License Bill—that is to say, he got half-a-dozen totally indifferent members who were lounging round the lobbies to vote for it, in order to oblige him, and they did it in much the same spirit in which they would have taken a drink with him, or helped him to get the name of a village changed. Nor can we neglect a story which is current at Albany, and which, whether true or false, furnishes an excellent illustration of the state of mind in which the Legislature and the lobby approach the question of enacting the code. It is said that ten Senators have formed a "combine," have agreed to hang together, and have given Mr. Field to understand that they will vote for the code for $1,000 apiece. It is even said, and also believed, that the Manhattan Railway Company is being "worked" for the code, and that a Senator or Assemblyman can have "a man" put into the employ of that institution by vigorously assailing the common law. We repeat that we have no means of knowing whether these stories are true or false; but a good many people undoubtedly believe them, and they show the kind of atmosphere in which the code is being debated and likely to be disposed of.

We feel very sure, however, that Mr. Field will not pay for the passage of his code, or at all events will not pay any such sum as this. But, although we dislike to say it of so old a man, he is not ingenuous in his dealings with the Legislature. It is his practice at Albany (and his example has been followed by a good many of those who support him) to quote to the Legislature the favorable things said by various distinguished persons about codification, and then to assume that his particular code is entitled to the benefit of them. This method, of course, imposes on a good many who have not given the subject much consideration. It broke down in an amusing way last week when he triumphantly quoted to the Senate Committee Sheldon Amos and Frederick Pollock, leading English advocates of codification, without being aware that they had both recently pronounced the Field Code a mischievous failure. The production of these particular opinions of course made a somewhat humorous dramatic "situation." Prof. Holland, another leading English codifier, repudiates the code. The tide of knowledge and reason is, in truth, running steadily against this, we trust, last attempt to force this ill-considered change in the law upon the people of this State. Mr. James C. Carter's address to the Committee of the Senate on the 23d was a fresh and extraordinarily forcible presentation of the objections to it, and we recommend it to the perusal of everybody, whether lawyer or layman, who is opposed to reckless and haphazard dealing with great public interests

The last number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, published by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College—which we consider much the most promising attempt yet made in this country to found a journal devoted to the philosophy of law and politics—has an exceedingly able discussion of the question of codification by Judge Dillon and another by Mr. Frederick J. Stimson and Prof. Munroe Smith. Judge Dillon describes what he calls "our legal chaos," meaning the difficulty of extracting the law from the mass of reports and statutes in which it is now buried, and declares himself an advocate of codification as defined by Mr. Justice Stephen, who says:

> "A code ought to be based upon the principle that it aims at *nothing more* than the reduction to a definite and systematic shape of the results obtained and sanctioned by the experience of many centuries."

A more epigrammatic way of condemning the Field Code could hardly have been hit on—for that code seeks not only to "smash" the common law, as obsolete rubbish, but to substitute, on many important points, for "the experience of many centuries" the experience of Mr. D. D. Field. Judge Dillon amplifies somewhat Judge Stephen's definition by suggestions of his own, and pronounces the making of such a code "practicable and expedient whenever it can be well and thoroughly done," and says that "the best interests of the community and the profession require that the work, great and difficult, choice and tender as it is, should be undertaken, and that it cannot be much longer delayed." This means, of course, that it has not yet been undertaken by any competent person, which is true.

Prof. Munroe Smith makes some very interesting observations on the facts furnished by Mr. Stimson touching the tendencies of American State legislation. He shows that the encroachment of statute on the common law ceased

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in all the older States fifty years ago; that the disposition now in all the older communities is to let alone "private law," that is, that portion of the law which regulates individual activities, or, in other words, to leave it to be moulded as now by the judges, and to embody in codes and statutes "public [*i. e.*, political] law," only—in other words, that portion of the law which concerns the public interest as distinguished from private interest. The distinction is an important one, and has also been dwelt on by Mr. Carter in the address to which we have referred above. The whole article is well worth attentive reading. It concludes with the following judgment on the Field Code:

"The code which has been most fully investigated is that which was prepared for New York, but which has not been adopted in this State. It has twice been passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor; it has twice been rejected by the Legislature. It is again before the Legislature at this moment. Although it has not been adopted by the State for which it was prepared, it has been adopted as the civil code of California.

"This code is not an accurate presentation of our common law. The testimony of the lawyers of California, who are living under it, and the testimony of the lawyers of New York, who are afraid that they may have to live under it, agree upon this point. Nor is it scientifically satisfactory in its general plan or in its details. Its general arrangement is based upon that of the Code Napoléon, an arrangement which is now regarded, in Europe, as antiquated and unsatisfactory. It reproduces some of the worst features of that code, particularly in its abundance of definitions and rules of interpretation.

"That these matters should not be inserted in a code is now a maxim of European codification."

TAXED AND UNTAXED LIQUOR.

We publish in another column a table of statistics showing that in a dozen or more of the larger cities of the country the proportion of liquor-saloons to population varies according to the license fee charged; that as the fee goes up in size, the number of saloons decreases; and that as it diminishes, the number of saloons increases. Since that table was made up, statistics have come to hand showing that in every instance in which prohibition has been tried it has resulted, not in the suppression of the liquor traffic, often not even in a restriction of it, but in allowing it to be carried on free from all tax to the State; that in every instance in which high license has been adopted, it has acted as a restraint upon the traffic, and has largely increased the revenues of the State; and that in no case has such license failed greatly to reduce the number of saloons.

These statistics were collected by an eminent jurist of Michigan, Mr. D. Bethune Duffield, and were presented by him to a recent meeting in Detroit which had been called to give popular protest against a proposition to repeal the liquor-tax law of Michigan and substitute for it a prohibitory law. Mr. Duffield showed first how completely prohibition has failed of its object. In Vermont, after thirty years of prohibition, the United States revenue returns show 446 open saloons. In Iowa, there were, before the prohibitory law was enacted, 3,834 liquor-dealers; in 1886, under prohibition, there were 4,033, and a total manufacture of 5,894,545 gallons of liquor, with no revenue to the State. In Kansas, before the prohibitory law, there were 2,339 liquor-dealers; under the prohibitory law there were, in 1886, 1,850 with no revenue to the State. In Maine, after about thirty years of prohibition, there were, in 1886, 1,262 liquor-dealers, of whom 1,156 were retailers of spirituous liquors, and 100 dealers in malt liquors, a proportion of one liquor-dealer to every 515 of the population. In the city of Bangor there are 140 open saloons, or one for every 120 of the population. In Portland there are 150 saloons, or one to every 225 of the population. Neal Dow, the "father of prohibition," said in an interview published on September 11, 1886, "There is not a city or town in Maine in which the law is not entirely ignored," and "intoxication in this State has not been perceptibly lessened." The State gets no revenue from the traffic.

In Rhode Island the results of the first six months of prohibition, as revealed by carefully prepared statistics, show that there are 1,369 dealers now, against 1,471 under license, and an innumerable number of "clubs" or secret selling places; that the enforcement of the law in the courts has been a total failure in all parts of the State save Newport County, where it has been pretty well enforced by local authorities. There is no revenue to the State.

Now let us see what the results are in States in which taxation of the traffic prevails, beginning with Michigan, for which Mr. Duffield gives some very remarkable figures. After twenty years of prohibition the State had in 1874 6,444 saloons, or one for every 207 inhabitants. In May, 1875, a tax law was passed which required every retail seller of spirituous or mixed liquors to pay an annual tax of $300, every wholesale dealer $500, and every retail or wholesale dealer in malt liquors alone $200. In 1876, one year after the law went into effect, the returns showed that the number of dealers had been reduced from 6,444 to 4,867, a decrease of 1,577. In 1877, the returns showed only 3,996 dealers, a further reduction of 871. In 1882, six years after the law had gone into effect, there were in the State only 3,461 saloons, or one to every 536 of the population. Here was a decrease since 1874 of 2,983 saloons, nearly 50 per cent. All this had been accomplished in spite of the increase of population. If the ratio of saloons to population which existed under the prohibition law had continued under the tax law, the State would have had, in 1882, 8,966 saloons, instead of 3,461, and would have to-day 10,000 instead of less than 5,000. The revenue to the State under the tax law has been up to date $8,166,921.

In Ohio similar results have been accomplished. The first year's returns under the tax law show that in 70 of the 88 counties 1,019 saloons have been extinguished, and $1,494,000 has been paid into the Treasury in taxes. Gov. Foraker says: "The most reliable data obtainable indicate that the tax law has suppressed a large percentage of the saloons, and that practical prohibition has been secured under the local-option feature of the Dow law in at least 150 municipal corporations of this State."

In Illinois, where the High-License Law went into effect in 1883, the results are no less striking. There were in the State in 1883 about 13,000 saloons, from which the State received a revenue of about $700,000, a license of $52 each. Sixteen months after the law went into effect the number of saloons had been reduced to 9,000, and the revenue derived from that source increased to $4,500,000. In that brief period 4,000 saloons had been wiped out of existence. In Chicago alone over 1,000 disappeared in one year. In Springfield, the capital city of the State, the number of saloons had been reduced a few months later from 157 to 104, while the revenue from that source had risen from $17,000 to $52,000 per annum, or 200 per cent. In Peoria, before the High-License Law went into effect, there were 220 saloons, paying license fees aggregating $22,000. In March of 1885 the number of saloons had been reduced nearly one-half and the revenue therefrom increased to $63,000 a year, or nearly trebled.

It is unnecessary to say a word in support of figures like these. If the prohibition advocates would stop reasoning from their feelings and look at accomplished results, they would all be in favor of high license as the only practical remedy for the evil they are fighting.

SOME WAGNER LETTERS.

"Fifteen Letters by Richard Wagner" is the heading of an article printed in the February and March numbers of the *Rundschau*, and including the full text of the letters. They were addressed to the writer of the article, Frau Eliza Wille, the wife of a Hamburg journalist who had wearied of public strife and settled in a Swiss village, Mariafeld, near Zürich, devoted to agriculture and the education of his children. In the eyes of all who worship musical genius, Frau Wille was a remarkably privileged person. Not only did she entertain Wagner for a whole summer at her house, when he was completing his "Meistersinger" score; she was also one of the first to hear parts of the "Tristan" music, and the Nibelung poems, which Wagner first read at her house. Moreover, she knew Chopin and Liszt. Indeed, as a girl in Paris, she once had occasion to indulge in a frivolous pastime which the muse Terpsichore herself would have envied her—that of dancing to the four-hand performance on the piano of Chopin and Liszt. She relates that she had never heard any one play Chopin's music with such refinement and clearness as his own performance showed. One evening she gave him a poem which she had written on Poland, whereupon he sat down and improvised with such a wonderful wealth of ideas and sentiment that the hostess pressed her hand and said she had never heard Chopin play like that.

Wagner she first met at Dresden in 1843, when "Rienzi" and the "Flying Dutchman" had just been brought out. She was impressed by "the elegant, mobile figure, the head with its great forehead, the keen eye, and the energetic lines about the small and firmly-closed mouth. An artist who sat next to me called my attention to the straight, projecting chin, which, as if chiselled in stone, impressed a special character on the face." Nine years later Wagner was for the first time a guest at Mariafeld. He arrived in company with the poet Herwegh. It was through Herwegh that Wagner was first introduced to the works of his favorite author, Schopenhauer, which Herwegh had brought with him to Mariafeld. Wagner fairly devoured them. "He and Herwegh were astounded at the solution of the world-mystery." They spent much time discussing them, together with such subjects as alliteration and the Edda poems. At a later period, when Wagner was again staying at Mariafeld,

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he commonly had a volume of Schopenhauer in hand when he was not at his work. "No one has penetrated more deeply than I into the spirit of this philosopher," he said to Frau Wille. Herr Wille frequently called on Schopenhauer when he was at Frankfort. "Do you remember," Wagner said one day to Frau Wille, "what greeting from Schopenhauer your husband once brought me? 'Tell your friend Wagner that I am obliged for the copy of his Nibelungen which he sent me, but he ought to give up music—he is more of a poetic genius. I, Schopenhauer, shall remain faithful to Rossini and Mozart.' Do you suppose," Wagner added, "that I bore the philosopher a grudge on that account?" There was, indeed, little occasion to heed the opinion of a man who played the flute, and who admired Rossini because he absolutely disregarded the text of his operas.

During his ten years' residence in and near Zürich Wagner did not, according to Frau Wille, share the dreary fate of other exiles. His fame had preceded him, and "every one felt honored to receive a kind word from him." He did not take much part in local musical affairs, but on one occasion he gave a concert at which selections from his own works were produced, and which aroused much enthusiasm among the audience as well as the musicians. One old 'cellist remarked that "when *he* is with us we all seem new men and musicians." On one occasion Wagner had accepted an invitation to act as judge at a vocal contest in Wallis; but at the last moment he changed his mind and declined. "Wagner did not approve of four-part male choruses," Frau Wille remarks; "except for warlike utterances, a chorus without female voices seemed unnatural to him." Such sorrows of exile as Wagner did know in Switzerland came entirely from the unpromising outlook of his affairs at home. True, his early operas were gradually making their way in the German opera-houses, but the leading opera-houses—at Vienna, Berlin, Munich—where alone they could be satisfactorily rendered, were the last to produce them; and the manner in which his own and other operas were commonly rendered always disgusted and discouraged Wagner. The Vienna authorities refused Wagner's offer to write for them a new opera ("Die Meistersinger"), but gave an order instead to Offenbach; while the Berlin Intendant refused even to see Wagner when he called on him! His finances, too, were exceedingly low, and this added to the depression of his spirits while he was at Wille's house. A Russian princess, enamored of his music, had promised her assistance; but when it came to the test she was found wanting. Other letters of unpleasant contents damped his spirits and interrupted his work on "Die Meistersinger."

One day he exclaimed to Frau Wille: "I am differently organized, have sensitive nerves, must have beauty, splendor, and light! The world owes me what I need! I cannot be content with a miserable organist's position, like your Master Bach! Is it really an unheard-of demand if I claim a right to the little bit of luxury which I like—I, who am preparing enjoyment for the world and for thousands!" Some years previously to this outburst, Liszt had remarked to Wille that he knew of no opera-house good enough for Wagner: that he needed a stage, vocalists, an orchestra—in short, everything—according to his own notions. Wille retorted that that would probably cost over a million (francs); whereupon Liszt suddenly exclaimed prophetically, and in French, as usual when he was excited: "Il l'aura! Le million se trouvera." The prediction was fulfilled; and it was while Wagner resided at Mariafield with the Willes that the young King of Bavaria despatched a special messenger to find Wagner and bring him to Munich. But Wagner had left just two days before without explaining why—apparently to make a tour of the German opera-houses.

He first stopped at Stuttgart, whence he wrote to Frau Wille that he had attended a performance at the opera which inspired him "with deadly disgust." In the next letter, dated May 4, 1864, he writes to her about the King: "You know that the young King of Bavaria sent a messenger to find me. To-day I was brought before him. He is, alas, so beautiful and sympathetic, so emotional and delightful, that I am afraid his life must fade away in this common world like a divine dream. He loves me with the depth and ardor of first love; he knows all about me and understands me like my own soul. He wants me to be with him always, to work, to rest, to produce my works; he will give me everything I need: I am to finish my Nibelungen, and he will have them performed as I wish. I am to be my own unrestricted master, not Kapellmeister—nothing but myself and his friend." May 26 is the date of another very long letter, in which occur these passages:

"In the year when my 'Tannhäuser' was first performed (the work with which I entered on my new thorny path), in the month of August, when I was filled with such an exuberance of creative impulse that I sketched 'Lohengrin' and 'Die Meistersinger' at the same time, a mother gave birth to my guardian angel. At the time when I was finishing my 'Tristan' at Lucerne, and was making unspeakable efforts to secure permission to live on German territory (Baden), and finally, in despair, turned to Paris, there to engage in undertakings against which my spirit revolted—at that time the youth of 15 first heard a performance of my 'Lohengrin,' which moved him so deeply that from that date he educated himself by the study of my works and writings in such a manner that he now frankly confesses to his surrounding, as to me, that I was really his sole educator and teacher. He followed up my career and my troubles, my disagreeable Parisian experiences, my misfortunes in Germany, and now his sole wish is to have the power to prove his supreme love for me. The only sore trouble of the youth was to comprehend how to secure from his obtuse surroundings this necessary sympathy for me. Early in March, of this year, I remember the day, I became convinced that any attempt to improve my situation must fail; openly and defenceless I confronted all the abominable indignities inflicted on me, when, quite unexpectedly, the King of Bavaria died, and my compassionate guardian angel—contrary to all fate—mounted the throne. Four weeks later his first care was to send for me. While I was, with your compassionate assistance, draining the cup of misery to the dregs, his messenger was already searching for me at my empty house in Penzing; he had to bring the loving King a lead pencil, a pen, belonging to me. How and when he found me you know already. . . .

"He now resides mostly in a small castle in my neighborhood; in ten minutes the carriage brings me into his presence. Daily he sends for me once or twice, and I always fly as to a beloved. Our intercourse is most delightful. Such a thirst for knowledge, such understanding, such reckless eagerness and enthusiasm, have never been my happy lot."

The King presented him, among other things, with a portrait for which he sat expressly for Wagner. In September Wagner writes again to his friend:

"Now I have a young King who really loves me ecstatically; you cannot conceive what this means. I remember a dream which I had as a youth: I dreamed that Shakspere was living, and that I saw him and spoke to him actually and in person. I have never forgotten the impression which this made on me, and which aroused the desire in me to see Beethoven (who, too, was no longer among the living). Somewhat similar must be the feelings of this amiable young man in having me. He tells me he can hardly believe that I am really his! His letters to me no one can read without astonishment and delight. Liszt remarked that his receptivity, as shown in them, was on the same lofty plane as my productivity. Believe me, it is a miracle!"

One of the main reasons why Wagner soon found himself surrounded by enemies at Munich was the belief that he had an equally great influence on the King in political matters. But this was not the case; for, as Wagner remarked to Wille, the "King looked at the ceiling and began to whistle" whenever Wagner began to talk politics. Nevertheless, how universal this erroneous belief was, is shown by the following extract from the letter just quoted. The reference is to Lassalle:

"The unhappy man came to me (through Bülow), just fourteen days before his death, to beg me to intercede with the King in behalf of the Swiss Ambassador (Dönniges). (For I am considered simply an omnipotent favorite; the other day the relatives of a female poisoner implored my protection!) What do you say to that? I had never before met Lassalle; on this occasion I disliked him heartily. It was a love affair, prompted purely by vanity and false pathos. I recognized in him the type of our prominent men of the future, which I must call the Germanic-Jewish."

Whatever may have been King Ludwig's eccentricities, it is probable that the world would never have seen Wagner's last two or three works had it not been for his encouragement and support; and certainly the general appreciation of Wagner's genius would have been retarded a decade or two. This fact invests the present correspondence with a double interest.

BRADFORD'S INDEX TO CLEMENCIN'S COMMENTARY ON DON QUIXOTE.—I.

YALE COLLEGE, March 26, 1887.

IN the year 1781, about 175 years after the publication of the 'Quixote,' the first commentary thereon saw the light. It was prepared, after long study of the language, literature, and the book itself, by an enthusiastic clergyman of the Church of England, in the quaint old town of Salisbury. The Rev. John Bowle thus filled a large quarto volume of 588 pages with one of the best expositions ever written of a difficult author, which he added to the two volumes of a carefully edited reprint of the original text. With its full indexes, it has supplied an accessible storehouse of Cervantistic information for all lovers of the hero of La Mancha, and has furnished the chief source of suggestion and matter to subsequent miners in the same lode. It is not surprising that that enlightened and hard-worked scholar, Gregorio Mayans y Siscar, said in 1778 to Mr. Dillon, referring to Bowle's forthcoming edition of Cervantes: "I am ashamed for my country to learn of such an enterprise accomplished by a foreigner."

Fifty years more passed by, when at last a Spanish antiquarian of ability, well known by his valuable documentary essay on the life and character of Isabel the Catholic (Madrid, Sancha, 1820), brought to conclusion in 1831 a voluminous second commentary on the 'Don Quixote,' which was thought to be an exhaustive *ne varietur* work, destined to leave the world, according to an expressive native phrase, *con la boca abierta*—*i. e.*, aghast with wonder and admiration. The first three volumes came forth from the neat presses of Aguado at Madrid in 1833, in a sort of Spanish small-quarto size, when the author fell under the weight of his sixty nine years, just as a more hopeful political future seemed to be dawning on his oppressed country. Able friends, however, quickly came to the rescue of the completed manuscript, and in 1835, 1836, and 1839 the remaining three volumes appeared, fulfilling the author's design. The notes were printed on each page in smaller type under the text, and are so abundant and full as often to leave but a small strip of the latter visible to the eye.

But neither Clemencin nor the editors of his posthumous tomes had thought to crown their labors by subjoining a complete index to the six volumes of annotations. As a consequence, though admired and praised, and bought and pointed to,

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they were not *read*, and soon found themselves relegated to the honorable exile of dusty bookshelves, among other inaccessible treasures that find their way into every well-stored collection, more *pro dignitate* than *pro utilitate*. We acquired the work some twenty years ago in Madrid, read it through then, but never could afterwards seem to hit upon a note that we desired to review for private or public use. We have spent from two to three days in anxious "hunting" for a gem we remembered to have met with once, but, alas! without success. We shipped the set over to America with our Spanish library in '78, not caring to part with it, yet never more venturing to consult it.

At length, or rather in the meantime, Mr. Bradford, set on years ago by that great and excellent man, George Ticknor—in days when there was something of a Spanish atmosphere about Boston—went to work, and little by little succeeded in raising the dead Clemencin to newness of life (*con perdón sea dicho*), vitalizing the abandoned carcasses of the worthy volumes, and turning afresh the tide of literary pilgrimage to the old devotion, with a secure pledge of rapid transit into the very heart of the shrine. The dark passages and Avernian responses of the prodigious knight are now served on your desk with the germane references, the fraternal hints, and multitudinous cross-road sign-posts, that innocently disembowel the author without so much as a groan or a victim.

We had occasion lately to wonder what old Clemencin would have to say about Spanish gypsies, of whom Cervantes was a special *pal*. The suggestion, however, did not evoke more emotion than a smile, until we suddenly remembered, and rushed to our shelves for Bradford. Yes, sure enough, there it was under "*Gitanos:* a long note on the history, life, and customs of the gypsies, and the legislation touching them, ii, 473-478"—a saving of days of research, seas of patience, and dictionaries of figurative anathemas, with a fine article dished out for you, reaching from the times of those pious sovereigns who drove out the Moors and Jews, but could not get rid of the gypsies, down to the impious Ferdinand, who completed the desolation by exiling men who had modern ideas.

To this laborious compilation, which long remained in the chrysalis state of a manuscript, the *Nation* called public attention in 1874. Since then, the whole work has been uniformly Hispanicized and published at Madrid, under the patronage of the Academia de la Lengua, in a neat square octavo of some six hundred pages, so that it can stand in worthy harmony with the primeval Commentary as volume vii.* This index reproduces often the substance of the notes under natural catchwords arranged in alphabetic order; with all the excellences and, we must add, defects, of Clemencin. It is a misfortune that the defects were not corrected and the false statements met by the critical light which fifty years have thrown over the text and study of Cervantes. But even as it is, the Index is a monument of painstaking industry, and will ever be invaluable as a pathfinder to the once hopeless labyrinth which the Murcian, Diego Clemencin, left behind in 1834. Henceforth the only limit to the study of this Commentary will be its own insufficiency, resulting in part from the period in which it was prepared, the peculiar want of sympathy between the annotator and his subject, the great advance in our knowledge of the sixteenth century, and of the true etymology and signification of the language.

When the 'Quixote' came forth, the public found the book filled with a string of terms cropping out here and there that equalled the best Sunday "Shelta" of Monipodio's gang in the Triana of Seville. There being no Hidalgo to interpret this "flash jib" of the roads, and the native scholars not knowing what it meant so well as their water-carriers and *mozos de cordel* did, it has been dressed up to suit customers of the dainty sort, and the dictionaries have handed down the empty conjectures, or wisely left them alone. We are now going to take the liberty of pointing out a blemish or two in Clemencin, leaving in the inkstand a gross or more of similar ones, showing the way in which Spanish scholars misinterpret their own words and idioms and even customs.

¿Á qué diablos se pudre?—No wonder Clemencin did not understand this phrase of a class of people he never ventured to look at, for *pudrir* did not make its appearance in the Academy's Dictionaries till 1822, and he probably used the previous one of 1817. Foreign vocabularies, however, had given it for two hundred years before! Shelton translates in 1620: "Assuredly, master mine, quoth Sancho, a small matter makes you angry: why the devill doe you *pine* that I make use of my own goods?" Dominguez shows it means "fret"—*molestarse, inquietarse.*

Alcaná de Toledo.—What Hebrew word signifies a "fair" or a "market" that corresponds in any degree with this form? *Qânah* in Hebrew means to buy; true, but where does the *al* come from? Ah, from the Arabic article, says Covarrubias (1611). Then why not make the whole Arabic, as Dozy does—*al-khânât*, the shops, and *alcaná*, the place in Toledo where the Jews had their bazars?

Alfana.—From a purely imaginary female steed invented by Boiardo (1495), adopted by Ariosto (1516), and introduced into Spain by the early translators of the respective Orlandos, the serious idea of a "*breeding* mare, wilde and strange," found its place in the Italian 'Worlde of Wordes' (Florio, 1598, 1611; Torriano, 1659), which from 1726 the Academics of Madrid were not slow to transform into a "stout, athletic, mettlesome horse"; and this would not have been so compromising, had they not allowed their latest native etymologist to dress up the mythic mare as an Arab, called from *alfaindn*, because of his (her?) "long flowing mane"! Who can this Don *Cuyo* be who hath thus found an etymon from Mecca for a visionary steed?

Amadis.—"Estravaus (*Des* travaux)," why not "*es* travaux," which is the old French for *en les* as still appears in *bachelier ès lettres, maître ès arts*, etc., pronounced *èze*?

Apellidos.—Clemencin's derivations of patronymics in *ez* from the Latin genitive in *i* is about on a par with philological attainments in the Peninsula, where Diez, Mahn, and Dozy are ignored—doubtless because foreigners. We have shown in another place (Gram., p. 16 *n*) that the ending is not Teutonic, as the Germans insist, but simply the ablative plural. Thus Lainez or Laynez =[*de*] *Latinis* of the *Latini* family; Ordoñez = *Fortuniis*, of the *Fortunii*; so Pelagius makes Pelayo and Peláez and Páez, [*de*] *Pelagiis*. The Italian formation is identical, save that, according to the genius of their language, the final *s* is dropped: Galileo de' Galilei(s), Martino de' Martini(s).

Apodos (nicknames, epithets).—The pueblo de la Reloxa (as Cervantes wrote it) might have been Logroño, *the* pueblo of the Province of La Rioja; but we do not believe *cazoleros* to be a false reading for *cazalleros*, and still less that it referred to the noble martyr Dr. Augustin Cazalla (and not Cazalle as given), burned to the stake with all his family in 1559, on the spot where the railway station of Valladolid now stands, for upholding the immortal banner of Protestant principles. One would have supposed that an American Protestant would have boldly maintained the memory and dignity of Dr. Cazalla, especially since the nation that rejoiced in his agony that day has sunken to its present degree of degradation in Europe.

Arábigos (*vocablos*).—It would have been well to say that the Spanish idea that all words beginning with *al* are Arabic, was first stated *ex cathedra* by Nebrija or Lebrija in his Spanish Grammar of 1492. So much were his books read in the schools in the sixteenth century (like Lilly in England) that the nation became saturated with this inexact statement. From the same source came the idea that the *x* (now *j*) was received from the Moors. The *x* was, however, pronounced *sh* in his day, and that was the sound he referred to. There was no Spanish guttural taught in the grammars till that of Doergangk, 1614, so that "Don Quixote" was pronounced by Cervantes as the Germans would pronounce *Kichōte*, and not *Ki'hōté*—nearly as *sh*, a palato-lingual sound, German *ich, manch, berg.*

Arrús.—Our commentator here delivers a hard hit at Bowle, because he does not understand *voto á Rus*, and adds: "But how should a foreigner comprehend our delicacies?" Of course we have a right to expect now a startling revelation, but, alas! after a reference to Pellicer, who thinks it is—well, nothing in particular, it results that nobody knows—*no se sabe*. Why, it is simply the modern *voto á Briós*, which Spaniards, not comprehending, write *voto á briós*, as if it were *brioches*, or something good to eat—the older French *par bieu*, modern *parbleu*, a euphemism for *voto á Dios*. Breton often puts into the mouth of his coarser characters *voto á Cribas* (= *á Cristo*). These cunning devices to avoid the comfort of a naughty word are heard every day, in any country, when some one steps on your toes or otherwise deserves an energetic response.

Borla.—This is not the *birrete* (*bonete*), but the tassle attached to the hat, marking the grade, so that a *Doctor de tres borlas* is a doctor in civil law, canonical law, and *in utroque jure*.

Brindis (toast).—Clemencin makes the astounding assertion that this is the only word in the language that has the same form for both numbers. If Mr. Bowle had made such a statement, he might indeed have been excused on the plea of being a "foreigner," but Mr. Bowle would never have exhibited the like ignorance of a language he had studied fourteen years. There is not only *crisis*, and *paréntesis*, which are invariable for number, but *all* atonic endings in *is* and *es* belong to the same category. *Brindis* is the German *bring dir's* (provincial English, *Here's t'ye*).

Buen (*al*) *callar llaman Sancho.*—Amador de los Rios, in the complete edition of the works of the Marquis de Santillana (Íñigo Lopez de Mendoza, 1398-1458), gives this proverb wrongly (p. 504), for in the ancient MS., which we have seen, it is properly written sancho, not Sancho. Sbarbi, who published Santillana's collection of "sayed-sawes and adages," as the quaint How ell puts it, gives the right reading: *al buen callar llaman sancho* (p. 71). It is one of the oldest Spanish proverbs and a good specimen of popular etymology. The Latin *sanctus* gave as the organic hispanization *sancho* (consecta [seges] = *cosecha*, crop when *cut*), and the learned form *sancto*, modern *santo*. But as *sancho*, the people's Spanish for *sanctus*, came to collide with the proper name *Sancho* (from Low-Latin *Sancius*), the organic term was replaced by the learned, and *sancho*, holy, a saint, was forgotten. So it reads, "a good keeping your tongue is called saintly"—or, as we say, "Silence is golden." There are scores of examples in Spanish philology where colliding forms diverge, often by assimilation, as in *perro* for *pedro* (from *pátrius* [canis] and *Petrus*), because the proper name made regularly

* Indice de las Notas de D. Diego Clemencin en su edicion de 'Don Quijote de la Mancha.' Por Carlos F. Bradford. Madrid.

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Pedro too. Spain had many dogs—all "foreign," wherefore she hated them—as *canis gallicus, galgo*, the "French" dog; *canis gothicus, gozque* (gothici), the "Gothic" dog; *canis sabaudus, sabueso*, the "Savoy" dog; *canis bodincus, podenco*, the Po or "Italian" dog; *canis alanus, alano*, the Alani's dog, and *cáravo*, from the Arabic *kelb* (Fuero Viejo de Cast, p. 73 *n*); so they called the *native* dog (*canis*) *patrius*, "our dog" (*Español rancio*), attracting the vowels, according to their wont, into *paitro, petro, pedro*, and then assimilating for the above reason into *perro*.

W. I. Knapp.

Correspondence.

WOLSELEY ON LEE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have just finished reading Gen. Lord Wolseley's article on Gen. Lee, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and cannot forbear the expression of my astonishment that such wretched trash could emanate from an officer above the grade of subaltern. The ignorance of facts and the incapacity for military criticism exhibited by our British cousins during the progress of the war of secession were sometimes amusing and sometimes provoking; but that "the only general" of the British army could, twenty-two years after the war, at leisure and deliberately, put forth statements and opinions like those contained in the *Macmillan* article, is simply amazing.

Two sentences will suffice: Lord Wolseley asks, "Was ever an army so hopelessly at the mercy of another as that of McClellan when he began his retreat to Harrison's Landing after the seven days' fighting around Richmond? What commander could wish to have his foe in a 'tighter place' than Burnside was in after his disastrous attack upon Lee at Fredericksburg?"

What does the first sentence quoted mean? Does Lord Wolseley suppose that the retreat to Harrison's Landing began after the seven days' fighting? That retreat was accomplished *during* the seven days' fighting; that retreat *was* the seven days' fighting. So much for Lord Wolseley's conception of the situation. His criticism is equally worthless. Lee had all he could do to dislodge McClellan from his position in front of Richmond and make his retreat to the James necessary. Indeed, he was very fortunate in being able to accomplish so much. His army was on several occasions more at the mercy of McClellan than McClellan's army was on any one occasion at his mercy. Had Porter been properly reinforced on the 27th of June, had Heintzelman supported Sumner on the 29th, the Confederates would have been put in great peril. The nearest Lee came at any time to threatening the existence of the Army of the Potomac was at Glendale, on the 30th. Here a Confederate victory would have involved a serious disaster to McClellan's army, but that victory was not in fact won; the Confederate assaults were thrown off with severe loss, and McClellan's reserves, at the close of the battle, were numerous enough to have taken all the fighting off the hands of the troops that had been engaged. Perhaps Malvern Hill is the point where Lord Wolseley conceives Gen. McClellan's army to have been most hopelessly at the mercy of Gen. Lee!

Lord Wolseley's conception of the situation after the battle of Fredericksburg is not more erroneous, but the error is far less excusable. I venture to assert that the six corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac would have agreed unanimously, on the 14th of December, 1862, to march the best brigade of each division back to Acquia Creek, on the condition that Gen. Lee would attack on that day or any day following. The man who is capable of imagining that the Confederates could have run over the Union army, even after its disastrous repulse at Fredericksburg, is not capable of forming an opinion of value regarding any phase of the American war. In saying this I do not write as a Union soldier, but as an American; and I do not doubt that every Confederate officer present in that battle would agree with me in this.

Lord Wolseley's opinion regarding the movements of the Union and Confederate armies, considered, not strategically but as examples of logistics, is highly amusing. Any one who has read the accounts in the English papers of the efforts of the English military authorities to move a small corps, in light marching order, a few miles, by good roads; give the troops a dinner of cooked food sent down express from London, and get them safely back to camp by nightfall, cannot fail to be entertained by Lord Wolseley's reflections upon the logistics of the American armies, North and South. Repeatedly, during the campaign of '64, bodies of from thirty to fifty thousand men were moved many miles during the night, over the worst of roads, sometimes amid pouring rain, with their hospitals, trains, and artillery, and put into position to deliver or repel an assault by four o'clock in the morning, the whole movement having been ordered and even conceived upon information received after nightfall.

One would not lightly use contemptuous phrases regarding an officer of Lord Wolseley's rank; but the whole body of military criticism contained in this pretentious article cannot be characterized otherwise than as silly, empty, and vain.

Francis A. Walker.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The "additional statistics" of "E. L." in your number of March 17 are as misleading as those which Sydney Smith once characterized. Granted that only a few thousand women go every year to the trouble and expense of getting themselves registered to vote for school committees in Massachusetts, the wonder is that even so many do this. Under parallel circumstances, not five hundred men would vote. Col. T. W. Higginson recently told the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Legislature that he had taken an active part in many political movements, but that all his political duties during the entire year did not give him so much trouble as trying to keep his wife's name on the Cambridge voting list, and that he had failed in doing so after all. Every one knows that the nomination of school committee is a minor part of the general system of municipal suffrage, and is shaped and determined in the party caucuses, from which women are excluded. The nominees of these caucuses are afterwards elected on a general party ticket, with no regard whatever to their respective merits. The 1,200 women voters of Boston have more than once brought forward the names of first-class men who have subsequently been taken up by the Democratic party and elected. No woman has ever yet been elected upon the Boston School Board upon a general ticket, unless she has first received the Democratic nomination, and no woman has ever failed of an election when she has been thus nominated. Miss Abby W. May, Miss Lucia Peabody, and Mrs. Emily A. Fifield have been thus chosen, and have done admirable service. But these ladies have been left off because they were too independent to do the behests of party managers, because politicians wanted their places, and because they were not Democratic voters. They have always received the undivided support of all, or almost all, the women voters.

But the important and encouraging fact connected with the school committee vote in Massachusetts is its *quality*. The few thousand women who have annually taken the trouble to get their names registered have done so solely from public spirit, and have been without exception women of superior intelligence and character. They have for ever refuted the prediction that "only bad women will vote." No sane man or woman will claim that the women have done harm or have lowered the standard of politics, either as voters or as school officers. On the contrary, it will be admitted that the more such voters the better. But in order to have more, greater inducement must be offered. Full municipal suffrage, on the same terms as men, as just granted in Kansas, will be the only fair test. When this is granted in Massachusetts, women will vote in large numbers; never till then.

Meanwhile, more than one hundred women are serving on school committees throughout the State—more than five times as many as before women voted. And wherever, as in Woburn, any attempt is made to control the public schools in sectarian interests, women will register and vote. In that town more than six hundred women have done so for several years past, and have saved the schools from being thus perverted.

A few years ago we had a special election in Boston for male citizens on the question whether a system of public parks should be inaugurated. It was far more likely to enlist public interest than the choice of a school committee, since it involved extensive transactions in real estate and an expenditure of millions of dollars. Only one voter in twelve voted for parks; yet the parks carried the day, because only one voter in fourteen took the trouble to vote against them. In the city of Toronto, where school committees have been chosen at a special election, it has just been found necessary to connect it with the general municipal election because only a handful of voters could be induced to come out. (Our School Committee election is a special one, so far as the women are concerned.) Are these facts an argument against manhood suffrage? Not at all. No more are the facts stated by "E. L." an argument against woman suffrage.

H. B. B.

Dorchester, March 28, 1887.

JOHN COTTON FINALLY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: "Pocomas" has written a second letter in regard to John Cotton, at much greater length and with much more rancor than one would suppose to be altogether necessary in reply to a "column or more of special pleading and irrelevant nonsense," of which he says that I, in my answer to him, have been guilty. But I was glad to see his latest communication, because, however little most that he says bears upon the question really at issue, and however consistently he has misrepresented me throughout, he still does say one thing on account of which his letter is worth answering. The points to be indicated in reply are easily summarized.

(1.) Cases of "Pocomas's" misrepresentation of me. (*a.*) He says that I "gravely state" that I "consider the three letters at the end of the inscription, viz., S. P. D., to be a misprint for S. T. D." "Pocomas" must pardon the brusqueness of my denial. But I did not. (*b.*) He says that I said I thought P. M. stands for M. P., Member of Parliament. Again my reply is, I did not.

(2.) I am sorry to see that "Pocomas" does not understand Latin, although he tries to correct me. For he asks where, in the dedication, provided the letters S. P. D. are for S. T. D., *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*, the verb is to be found. Why,

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it is a commonplace that the verb is often omitted in a Latin sentence.

(3.) "Pocomas's" discussion of the meaning of the letters P. M., if he will pardon the reference, like the flowers that bloom in the spring, planted by Mr. Gilbert, is interesting, but has nothing to do with the case. Whether P. M. means 'Pannonius Medicus,' or 'Post Master,' or 'afternoon,' really makes no difference whatever in regard to the question as to which John Cotton is meant. This device of treating the irrelevant as the relevant is a form of the *argumentum ad hominem* which is very serviceable at times, but does not apply here.

(4.) But "Pocomas," as I said, does say one thing which makes his letter really worth answering. He interprets D.D. as *dignissimo domino*. This, no doubt, is very plausible. But then his sentence would be left without a verb; and this is a state of things which, as pointed out under 2, he cannot allow at all. Now, as Jeffrey said, "This will never do." From a laudable desire to prove his point, he says that D.D. means *dignissimo domino*, but forgets that a rule which he has previously laid down should prevent such an interpretation on his part. The real reason for his choice of this interpretation thus clearly appears. He must retreat either to the interpretation *dono dedit* or to *dedicavit*. Better information about verbs in Latin sentences would have left open to him, as it does to everybody, not only the last-cited interpretations, but the *dignissimo domino* besides. *Dominus*, however, as I showed in my letter to the *Advertiser*, was a title frequently given to clergymen. And thus, even if "Pocomas's" suggestion (which he himself has no right to accept) be accepted, it leaves the case about the same as before. And arguments which, by the way, "Pocomas" conveniently ignored, make it still stronger.

I should not have ventured before your readers thus to state my case had I not been so strangely misrepresented, and had I formerly taken the opportunity of replying to my critic through your columns. Readers of my first reply to "Pocomas" and his to me must feel, I fear, that he slashes and thrusts with his sword in a manner not altogether in harmony with the generally accepted rules of polite warfare. Nor are duels fought nowadays with one contestant behind the arras.

"'Pocomas,'" it seems to me, "doth protest too much."—Very respectfully,

W. M. Fullerton.

[We must close this controversy here, but not without expressing our amazement that the statements *a* and *b* are charged against "Pocomas" as "misrepresentations."—Ed. Nation.]

MEANS AND ENDS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In an analysis of our political systems and methods a prominent place would have to be given to the investigating committee. It is a carefully adjusted arrangement by which inquiry is kept at a certain distance behind the facts without any danger of overtaking them. Whenever any exceptional public scandal or manifestation of helplessness comes to light, Congress, or the State Legislature, or the City Council appoints a committee to investigate it. This is generally a partisan body, determined in advance to declare the persons or things investigated either absolutely innocent or inexcusably criminal. If it does investigate at all, it does so by a process so cumbrous and tedious that the public and all concerned become utterly indifferent to the result; and lastly, as it has no punitive power, it can only report its discoveries to the body which created it, and which, being tender-hearted towards offenders (generally for sound reasons), or too little interested in administration to care about reforming it, may be said literally never to take any action in consequence. Hardly anybody, therefore, reads in his newspaper of the appointment of an investigating committee without a smile of contempt.

This cannot be said, however, of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, who, according to the statement of a reporter, proposes to pass the next three months in Washington in getting up information for the select committee of the Senate which is to meet on June 20, and to try and find out "whether it is the Administration or Congress that is responsible for the arrears of work and for the slowness with which the work of the Government is performed." I will venture to offer to the Senator a bit of prediction which it may be interesting to verify. He and the Committee will probably do a great deal of hard work and will gather together a mass of information which they will regard as of the highest practical value, and which will be embodied in a report to the Senate. It will be ordered to be printed, and that is the last word that any mortal on earth will ever hear of it, so that, in fact, the time and labor and expense of the Committee might just as well have been spared. If it is asked why this is so confidently predicted, I will simply refer to the Senate Document Room as a catacomb of similar reports upon every conceivable subject from the beginning of the Government, of which, if it is too much to say that not one was ever acted upon, yet the percentage is so small as hardly to affect the result.

The reason of existence of the Committee, as stated at length by the Senator, is the fact that Congress makes its appropriations and gives its orders without any reference to the condition or organization of the departments, or, in general, to the practicability of carrying them out; while, for precisely that reason, the departments are staggering in hopeless confusion. If Senator Cockrell really wishes to see a practical reform in this respect, there is one way in which he can promote it, and that is by bringing the departments and Congress into public contact; by letting investigation and reform proceed side by side; by letting the heads of departments publicly state, and members of Congress publicly inquire, what changes and modifications legislation and administration may respectively need; in short, by vigorously supporting the Senate report of February 4, 1881, in favor of allowing the Cabinet officers seats, without votes, in both houses, with the right of sharing in debate and the duty of answering questions.

I observe that your correspondent, "R. F.," is distressed in mind at the sectionalism of Congress, and proposes that fifteen members at large from either party should be elected to represent the whole country. May I invite him to the wholesome process of thinking out what his idea involves? In the first place, there is a special constitutional amendment—no slight undertaking, and therefore not to be entered upon without a clear idea of how it would work. Then the members at large must come from somewhere, and therefore be just as local in feeling as any other members; they would have no more power over and no more responsibility for administration than any other members; their presence would in no wise affect the secret-committee system, which is the real source of trouble. As a matter of experience, moreover, "R. F." will find, if he will take the trouble to inquire, that in several cases of city and, I am inclined to think, in some of State governments, this very expedient has been tried of having members at large as a remedy for sectionalism, and always with complete failure.

I venture to suggest to him that there is a much more simple and effective machinery ready at hand for the same end. The President, and, through him, the Cabinet, do represent the whole country. Being intrusted with, and therefore responsible for, the national administration, they have a much greater interest in the success of that than in favoring any locality. By giving to the Cabinet officers a public share in the discussion of legislation, order and system would be obtained, and business brought out of the committee-rooms into public view, and thus the power of the nation be brought to bear against local and private interest. May I not hope to enlist "R. F." among the rapidly multiplying recruits in support of this as a real and practical remedy for the evil which we both deplore? G. B.

Boston, March 26, 1887.

A WORKINGMAN'S THOUGHTS ON LABOR.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As a workingman I have been amused at the many theories put forward as the cause and the remedy for the present unsatisfactory social condition of the working classes. The most common remedy for the troubles of the workman is that he must rise above it, and thus not be a workman. But, as far as can be seen, there will always be a working class; so that this remedy will not do away with the troubles of a class, but only of the individual. What the workingman wants is steady employment, with reasonable freedom of thought and action, and such pay as will allow him to provide the necessaries of life for himself and family, and do it without excessive toil. In common with most workingmen, I felt that there was something wrong in our present condition, and examined the different theories put forward for our betterment, but have rejected all of them as impracticable. I then looked around me, and thought that if all the energy that is devoted to the production of luxuries was directed to the production of bread and other necessaries, these articles would be so cheap and common that not a single person would want for them. To cheapen the necessaries of life, then, ought to be the aim of the working classes. How can we cheapen them? By taking the tax off of them.

Take that most necessary article, bread; it is indirectly taxed on the farm, on the railroad, and in the elevator, and through every machine and article necessary to its production. It is the same with the cotton shirt of the workingman. It is taxed through the cotton-mill, railroad, and store. Thus we see the wheat that is so cheap to the farmer of the West is dear enough to the cotton operative in the East, and the cotton cloth, so cheap to the operatives, is dear enough to the farmer of the West. In this manner taxes hinder the natural working of exchange, and throw many out of employment by hindering profitable production.

We ought to do away with the taxes on the machinery of production, and make the rule that when a man invests a dollar in production, such money cannot be taxed. It is not the owner of the cotton-mill that pays the tax, but the person that consumes the cotton cloth. Taxes could be raised by dues on consumption, with the heaviest taxes on the greatest and most harmful luxuries. It seems to me that, with such a system of government, a single worthy workingman would not want for the necessaries while a single acre of land remained uncultivated or luxuries were indulged in by any class of the community.

Much has been done in the past by improving the intelligence and morals of the working class,

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but it can be easily seen that a man with a family living on nine dollars a week must suffer even if he has the intelligence of a statesman, the economy of a miser, and the morals of a saint. A country can only support so many people; if a large part of its energy is directed to the support of bread-wasting luxuries, the lower classes of that people must suffer for the necessaries. Then let us not tax capital, the tool of labor, or the necessaries of life, while there is a single luxury on which the tax can be saddled.—Yours,

E. A.

East Boston, Mass.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In West Virginia, after the Legislature failed to elect a United States Senator, the Governor appointed Mr. Lucas. An extra session of the Legislature has been ordered, but the design seems to be to prevent an election of Senator. Is the Democratic Executive of that State conscious of the very grave difficulties in the way of admitting to his seat an appointee selected under such circumstances? Or will the Democratic majority take the chance of having their State represented by a single Senator? Without considering whether a *vacancy* presupposes an *incumbency*, the practice of the Senate has, it seems to me, absolutely determined that the power of the Governor to appoint does not arise if a Legislature qualified to elect fails or refuses to elect.

The question arises upon the proper construction of the third section of the first article of the Constitution, which is: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislatures thereof for six years." Then, after providing for classification and expiration so as to elect one-third every second year, this section proceeds: "And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Whatever may have been the practice of the Senate upon this question before 1825, it has been uniformly held since the Lanman case that a failure by the Legislature to make a choice of a Senator does *not* constitute the contingency in which the Governor may appoint a Senator. In other words, the Senate, in 1825, upon full consideration, deliberately determined that it was not within the constitutional power of a Governor to fill a seat for a full term by appointment; or, as the late Senator David Davis put it, in April, 1879, upon the question of admitting Mr. Bell of New Hampshire, the true interpretation of this section of the Constitution is: When the Legislature has an opportunity of providing a Senator and fails, the Governor cannot appoint.

This construction has been accepted by public men of all parties, and had been the uniform rule down to the year 1879, when, by the admission of Mr. Charles H. Bell of New Hampshire, it is claimed by some that the rule in the Lanman case was changed. This contention is not well founded, as a careful examination of the Bell case will at once make clear. Upon the admission of Mr. Bell the Senate divided, and not upon party lines, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Jones voting with the majority, and Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Conkling, and the present President of the Senate, voting with the minority. There were, of course, two reports. The minority report, signed by Senators Hoar, Angus Cameron, and Ingalls, favored the admission and was finally adopted.

We presume that certain parts of this report, taken along with the contention of Senator Carpenter and others who opposed Mr. Bell's admission—that the New Hampshire Legislature which declined to elect had the constitutional power to elect—furnish ground for the claim that the Senate's action in this case reversed the rule established in 1825.

The minority report does say: "A vacancy happens and only happens when the Legislature fails to make due election, or the person chosen declines the appointment, or where the office once filled is vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise." Further on, however, and in explanation of the foregoing, the minority says: "Whether it so happens that the person once chosen is unable to remain in office, or it so happens that the Legislature *cannot* meet and choose, the contingency of a vacancy in the office has occurred."

Here was the exact point upon which the admission of Mr. Bell turned. The majority of the Senate thought, with the minority of the Elections Committee, that the Legislature of New Hampshire, which had failed to elect, did not have the constitutional power to elect, and therefore they distinguished that case from the Lanman case.

Mr. Bell was appointed under these circumstances: Mr. Wadleigh's term as Senator from New Hampshire was to expire on the 3d of March, 1879. A Legislature chosen in 1878 was to have its first session in June, 1879. By reason of a change in the Constitution of New Hampshire, there was in that State a Legislature whose term of office began in June, 1878, to terminate in May, 1879, which Legislature was in recess when Mr. Wadleigh's term expired. The Legislature last chosen before the expiration of a Senatorial term must elect a successor—by United States statute regulating the manner of election. On the 13th of March, 1879, the Governor appointed Mr. Bell. The minority of the Committee claimed that the old Legislature could not, for the statute just referred to, elect, because the new body was the one last chosen, and that this one could not elect because it had no authority, as a Legislature, under the State Constitution, until June, 1879.

It readily appears, therefore, that this action of the Senate in admitting Mr. Bell could not, by any fair rule of construction, be regarded as reversing the rule in the Lanman case. In fact, from the argument of the Senators who favored the admission of Mr. Bell, it is plain that they recognized the rule in the Lanman case as valid, subsisting, and binding. Mr. Rollins, arguing for the minority report, said:

"As we understand the Lanman case, Mr. Bell's application here does not conflict with it at all. It may be summed up in a few words: In that case a Legislature competent to elect had met and failed to elect a Senator. In this case no Legislature met prior to this appointment that was competent to elect. The Senate of the United States has so decided." (*Globe*, April 7, 1879.)

Further on in the argument Mr. Garland referred to an old case—the Kensey Johns case from Delaware—where a vacancy occurred by resignation in September of one year, then in January following a Legislature met and adjourned without choosing a successor in March, and, after adjournment, the Governor appointed, but the appointee was denied admission by a vote of 20 to 7. Thereupon Senator Angus Cameron, one of the minority, interrupting the speaker, said that the minority agreed to the principle enunciated in the Kensey Johns case, explicitly admitting the doctrine that if the Legislature had an opportunity to elect and failed, the Governor had no constitutional power to appoint.

In fine, all through the discussion on the admission of Mr. Bell, it was conceded on all hands that the authority of the Lanman case was decisive upon any case presenting a like state of facts.

W. H. Effinger.

Portland, Oregon, March 21, 1887.

"BLIZZARD."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The third part of the Philological Society's Dictionary, just received, devotes considerable space to the word *blizzard*, but omits all reference to an early, perhaps the earliest, meaning. "Along the Atlantic Coast, among the gunners who often hunt in parties stationed near together behind blinds, waiting for the flocks of migratory birds, the word *blizzard* means a general discharge of all the guns, nearly but not quite together—a rattling volley, differing from a broadside in not being quite simultaneous. This use of the word is familiar to every 'longshore man from Sandy Hook to Currituck, and goes back at least forty years, as my own memory attests. This is undoubtedly the sense in which Col. Crockett used the word in the passage which the editors of the New Dictionary find so puzzling: "A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast, and, supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead and give him and his likes a blizzard."

The 'longshore men of forty years ago were all sailors, and many of them had served in the navy. That they may have learned the word there is rendered probable by the rather notable accuracy with which they always distinguished between a blizzard and a broadside. This points to a nautical origin of the word, though it made no progress in general use till it struck the Western imagination as a term for that convulsion of the elements for which "snow-storm," with whatever descriptive epithet, was no adequate name, and the keen ear of the newspaper reporter caught it and gave it currency as "reportorial" English.

Blizzards and broadsides have gone out of fashion in the navy, together with seventy-four-gun frigates, but there may be still an old salt among your readers who passed his early days in a three-decker, who may be able to give us more light on the early use of the word.

J. T. M.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1887.

[Our readers may be referred to the discussion of this subject, at the time the new sense of blizzard came into vogue (in the winter of 1880-81), in the *Nation*, vol. xxxii, pp. 184, 208, 220, 260. The weight of evidence was in favor of the explanation given above, and the most plausible etymology connected blizzard with *blaze* (away). Bartlett, in his 'Dictionary of Americanisms,' cited Crockett as above, and rendered blizzard by 'poser,' but he was evidently drawing on his inner consciousness.—Ed. Nation.]

ANGLO-SAXON PIRATING.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have just seen an English despatch about Mr. Ruskin's copyright profits, in which it is said that "America lives on its pirated editions." It is usual for Englishmen thus to express themselves on this subject. Does it not seem to you that it is time that the fact should be recognized in England that *there is not an American author worth "pirating" whose works are not reprinted by English publishers*, and that the books are not seldom altered in very disagreeable ways from the form given them by their writers?

Whatever you may think, it seems to me that Englishmen should be ashamed of making such disingenuous remarks about Americans.

Arthur Gilman.

Cambridge, March 25, 1887.

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TRANSFORMATION OF SURNAMES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your correspondents have given a number of amusing instances of the transformation of surnames; the last being the degradation of Papillon into Mr. Fly. Some of the most singular ones have occurred among our mixed and cosmopolitan population. A man's name often changes as he moves from the French quarter, below Canal Street, to the American quarter, above Canal Street.

Some years ago a German took up his abode in the French quarter whose name was Fritz Feuerstein. His Gallic neighbors could not frame their tongue to pronounce it aright, so they called him Monsieur Pierre-de-Feu, and this soon degenerated into simple Monsieur Pierre. Moving into the American side, he became Mr. Stone. Again he moved into the French quarter and sought to reëstablish his old name of Feuerstein, and they reëstablished the name of Pierre-de-Feu, which, on a residence among Americans, became Mr. Flint. Another residence among the creoles, in a new neighborhood, produced Monsieur Pierre-de-Fusil, and, going in advanced age to end his days above Canal Street among the Americans of English parentage, his name became Peter Gun.—Very respectfully, B. R. Forman.

New Orleans, March 23, 1887.

Notes.

A versatile writer and scholar, Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard, has written a novel of Californian life, called 'The Feud of Oakfield Creek,' to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. They also announce 'Daffodils,' poems by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; 'A Club of One: Passages from the Note-Book of a Man who might have been Sociable'; and 'His Star in the East, a Study in the Early Aryan Religions,' by the Rev. Leighton Parks.

Lee & Shepard will publish 'Natural Law in the Business World,' by Henry Wood; 'Bridge Disasters in America: Their Cause and the Remedy,' by Prof. George L. Vose, President of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; 'Later Lyrics,' by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; 'Buds for the Bridal Wreath,' by the Rev. Wm. P. Tilden; and 'The Hidden Way across the Threshold,' by Dr. J. C. Street.

'The Church and the Faith: A Philosophical History of the Catholic Church,' by the Rev. W. B. Bolmer, is in the press of E. & J. B. Young & Co.

'These Degenerate Days,' a poem already printed in the daily press by the Rev. M. J. Savage, in response to Mr. Lowell's "Credidimus Jovem Regnare" in the February *Atlantic*, will be made into a 16mo volume, and issued by Geo. H. Ellis.

D. C. Heath & Co. promise for May 1 'The Earth in Space: a Manual of Astronomical Geography,' by Edward P. Jackson.

'The Volunteer Soldier in America,' a posthumous work of the late Gen. Logan, is to be published by subscription by R. S. Peale & Co., Chicago. It will contain a biographical memoir.

Mr. H. Morse Stephen's 'History of the French Revolution,' lately reviewed by us on the appearance of the first volume, is well advanced. The second volume is in the press, and the third ready to be brought out.

It must suffice at present that we acknowledge receipt of Part 3 of the Philological Society's 'New English Dictionary' (Macmillan). For reasons already given, it offers unusual interest to students of the origin and development of the language, and a careful examination must precede our customary report upon the progress of this enduring work. The closing word is Bozzom.

Macmillan & Co. send us the twenty-fourth issue of their 'Statesman's Year-book,' for 1887. On page 668 one will find that the editor has taken cognizance of the recent change in the law of the Presidential succession. His list of "non-official publications" concerning this country would bear freshening. He has not kept pace with Von Holst's histories. McPherson's annual 'Hand-book of Politics' is ignored. Woodrow Wilson's 'Congressional Government' deserves mention, and so eminently does Schouler's 'History of the United States.' Among the official publications, Dr. Wharton's new 'Digest of the International Law of the United States' should hereafter be included.

Macmillan & Co. have published in their "Foreign School Classics" an edition of the first part of "Faust," edited by Jane Lee, lecturer in German literature, Newnham College, Cambridge. There is no satisfactory edition of "Faust" with English notes presenting the highest and most recent criticism, and this work has unusual merits, yet is open to one serious criticism. It is, in the main, a translation and skilful adaptation of Schröer's German edition of "Faust," without any proper recognition of the sources from which the notes have been derived. Many of the comments are exact translations from Schröer, containing not only his explanations, but his philological comments and numerous citations and comparisons from other German authors. It is true that Von Loeper and Düntzer are laid under contribution, and at the end of the notes there is a list of books which the author "has used in preparing this edition;" but such acknowledgment is inadequate. There are introductory chapters on Goethe's life, the "Faust" legend, and Goethe's "Faust," and an appendix containing an outline of the second part.

'Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe' bears a new imprint, but has been long and favorably known as one of the publications of J. R. Osgood & Co. Its handy form, large type, frequent maps (not folding), and flexible binding are its meritorious points. A table of climatic health resorts and a special travellers' telegraphic code are the chief original features of the contents. On p. 484 the word "Osgood's" has perhaps been overlooked. Under Vienna one would have expected mention of the Grand Hotel.

Barrow's 'Sermons on Evil-Speaking,' a third instalment of Pepys's Diary, and Shakspere's "Tempest," are the latest continuations of Morley's "National Library" (Cassell).

The 'Shelley Primer,' by H. S. Salt (London: Reeves & Turner), aims to supply in a small space the facts most necessary to the study of the poet's works. It consists of a very slight biographical sketch, an abstract of Shelley's opinions, an account of the works severally and of the circumstances of their composition, and some other matter. It is not a conspicuous success. There are loose statements here and there in regard to facts, and the analysis of the poems and the opinions of Shelley are lacking in insight and comprehensiveness. It would certainly have been much better to have said nothing of his "influence in literature and thought" than to have said so little so aimlessly. The principal value of the Primer consists in its bringing together, in a way convenient for quick reference, the facts that belong to each work taken by itself.

Mr. Austin Dobson's 'At the Sign of the Lyre' appeared in America nearly a year before it was published in London, and so did Mr. Lang's 'Books and Bookmen,' just published in London by Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Lang has followed Mr. Dobson's example in not reprinting in England all the pieces which appeared in the American edition. The papers on "Book-Binding" and "Bookmen at Rome" give place to essays on "Lady Book-Lovers" and "Old French Title-Pages"—a delightful essay with rubricated facsimiles. In general, however, the printing of the English edition is inferior to that of the American (done by the Riverside Press).

A good idea of the nature and extent of the facilities offered for research at the Physiological Laboratory of the Harvard Medical School may be gained from the octavo volume ("for private circulation") of over 200 pages, with many illustrations, embracing twenty-two papers by eight individuals. Several are wholly or in part the direct product of the Professor of Physiology, Dr. H. P. Bowditch, whose admirable paper, "What is Nerve Force?" the vice-presidential address in the Biological Section of the American Association for Advancement of Science last summer, is included.

The Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association in Washington a year ago (February 23-26, 1886) have but just been published in Circular No. 2, 1886, of the Bureau of Education. The leading papers of interest were on mixed education of the races, with a special bearing against the Chinese; on negro education; and on the Blair Bill, to which the papers read were decidedly favorable—but happily without insuring its success.

More profitable, in our opinion, than anything in the foregoing document, is a paper read by President Dreher of Roanoke College, Va., before the Department of Higher Instruction of the National Educational Association at Topeka, Kan., on July 16, 1886—also only recently put in print. Its title was "Colleges North and Colleges South." The author, a Southern man, frankly considers the educational defects of his section, as shown by its multiplicity of "universities" and "colleges," out of all proportion to population and material resources; the confusion of courses and standards, as well as of names; the absurd degree-giving; the competition of institutions really of different grades; the frequent attempt to maintain a State university, with all the needful preparatory schools, following an occasional Northern example, etc., etc. Incidentally, President Dreher argues that the scheme of instruction of the University of Virginia—the school-and-lecture system—has furnished an unfortunate model to other institutions at the South. As this system has lately been under discussion in these columns, we may refer our readers to Prof. Garnett's exposition of it in the *Andover Review* for April, 1886—one of the papers called out by Prof. Palmer's advocacy of the Harvard elective system.

The March *Academy* (Syracuse, N. Y.) prints, with editorial comment, Prof. Poland's report in January to the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, on behalf of the still youthful "Commission of Colleges in New England on Admission Examinations." This body has been created experimentally to bring about uniformity of preparation and requirements for admission to college—uniformity, that is, "in the minimum requirement," as Mr. Bacon points out. Its functions are purely advisory, and not binding, and its achievements will be watched with curiosity and no little interest and hopefulness.

The October-December number of the *American Journal of Archæology* closes the second volume. The opening paper, on some unpublished white *lekythoi* from Attica, is accompanied by plates. Dr. Alfred Emerson follows with a first article on the "Portraiture of Alexander the Great," which does not reach the critical and comparative stage. Prof. Frothingham's "Notes on Christian Mosaics" relate this time to the portico of the Lateran Basilica. The other de-

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partments of the *Journal* are worthily filled, as usual.

In the April number of the *Magazine of American History* are concluded two series of papers of much interest—one, by Charles H. Peck, on John Van Buren; the other, by Benjamin E. Martin, on the early American press, called in this final instalment "Transition Period of the American Press." The latter series has been copiously and effectively illustrated with portraits and facsimiles, as (in the present instance) in the case of Wm. Coleman, founder of the New York *Evening Post*.

Prof. A. S. Packard, founder of the *American Naturalist*, has retired from the management of this journal in favor of Dr. J. S. Kingsley, of Malden, Mass. Prof. J. H. Comstock, of Cornell, will have charge of the department of Entomology.

Architects will welcome another illustrated paper on the "Half-Timber Houses in the Weald of Kent and Neighborhood," by Reginald T. Blomfield, in the *Portfolio* for March (Macmillan). Mr. Walter Armstrong begins a series, also illustrated, on "Scottish Painters." The two etchings of the number are the grand staircase in Burgos Cathedral, and "The Rising Sun" of Claude copied in photogravure.

The poverty of a certain branch of decorative art in this country may fairly be inferred from the fact that the *Art Amateur* called in 134 designs for a new cover, and found 10 worthy of honorable mention, but none worthy of the premium ($100).

Mr. Sidney S. Rider's *Book Notes* (Providence), having reached the end of its fourth volume with the issue of March 28, is discontinued, or at least suspended indefinitely. We copy this announcement with regret, for the little sheet, though a bookseller's advertising medium, has been more than that: it has been an independent organ of literary and historical criticism well worthy of the index with which it has been carefully provided. Mr. Rider has spoken his mind with equal and particularly refreshing frankness on the subject of the tariff, of which he is a hearty hater, and is consequently tabooed as much as if he were a free-trade resident of Philadelphia. In his valedictory he properly recognizes the recent beneficent transformation of the Providence *Journal*—which, indeed, partly takes away the occupation of the *Book Notes*.

The opening article in the *Antiquary* for March, "The Public Crosses of Nottingham," is of importance as illustrating the municipal vandalism which has destroyed, or allowed to perish, so many relics of antiquity. The series on "London Theatres" reaches No. 6, viz.: "The Cockpit, Drury Lane," "a playhouse in touch with the present time." As it is "one in history with the Globe, the idea of continuity becomes startling. Walking beneath the colonnade of Drury Lane Theatre to-day, we feel ourselves in contact with the beginning of London theatres." Of "Celebrated Birthplaces" we have that of Sir Isaac Newton at Woolsthorpe, with two woodcuts. Of considerable interest is "Beginners in Business, 1607," giving copious extracts from 'The Merchant's Avizo,' a book designed to give assistance and direction to youthful adventurers. Under the innocent-sounding title, "The First Mayor of London," Mr. J. H. Round continues his assaults upon Mr. Freeman's accuracy—Mr. Freeman having lent the authority of his name to the book assailed, Loftie's 'London.' This book, it seems, makes out a genealogy for the famous Henry Fitz Ailwin which Mr. Round shows to be impossible and incredible, representing him (who died in 1212) to have been the grandson of the Portreeve Leofstan in the time of Edward the Confessor.

The greater part of the March Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society is taken up with Mr. H. J. Makinder's paper "On the Scope and Methods of Geography," with the discussion which followed it. The speaker began by combating the view that physical and political geography are separate subjects, to be studied by different methods, the one an appendix of geology, the other of history. He defined geography as the "science of distribution," which concerns itself not merely with the facts, but with the causes and connections of the various distributions. Studied after this method, which he illustrated by showing how geological and meteorological causes were all-important factors in accounting for the greatness of London, as well as for the fact that Delhi was the capital of old and Calcutta of New India, geography would prove a bridge across the abyss which separates the natural sciences and humanity, and would tend to restore the equilibrium to our culture. In the discussion which followed, some of the most eminent geographers in England took part, among others, Sir Frederic Goldsmid, Messrs. Francis Galton, Douglas W. Freshfield, and Prof. H. G. Seeley. The most lucid speech, however, was that of Mr. James Bryce, who heartily supported the position taken in the paper. With great felicity of expression he sketched a course of study which he contended would not only develop a philosophical habit of mind and cultivate the imagination, but would add vastly to the delight and interest with which men would travel in different parts of the world. There was, with many slight differences of detail and definitions, a general unanimity in all the speakers, and it is evident that in England geography will be taught henceforth largely after the new method. Mr. J. T. Last contributes an account of his recent journey to Angoni-land to the south of Lake Nyassa, which, with the usual notes, completes the number.

Westermann & Co. send us two more numbers of the abridged 'Allgemeine Weltgeschichte,' viz.: 66-67, 68-69. Dr. Philippson has the floor, describing the counter-Reformation in Middle and Eastern Europe. The illustrations are exceptionally curious and instructive, embracing an old print showing the unfinished St. Peter's, another of the siege of Venice by the Turks in 1529, the death-warrant of Mary Queen of Scots signed by Elizabeth, a document of Martin Luther's in his own hand, many portraits, etc., etc. From the same firm we have Nos. 61-72 of the *Allgemeine Naturkunde*, with man still the theme of Dr. Johannes Ranke, to the end of his second volume. Existing savage and barbarous races are fully discussed and beautifully illustrated from the most authentic sources (mainly photographic), and prehistoric man is likewise set forth in all the manifestations of utensils, weapons, structures, and artistic achievement which have survived to us.

The fifth and sixth volumes, in one, of Pierre Margry's 'Mémoires et Documents pour servir à l'histoire des origines françaises des pays d'outremer' have just appeared (Paris: Maisonneuve; New York: Christern). It deals with the first chain of posts from the Great Lakes to the Gulf (1683-1725).

A volume which may be read by Americans with some interest has just been published under the title, 'De Paris au Niagara: journal de voyage d'une délégation' (Paris: Duprat; Boston: Schoenhof). It is a collection of the articles on the United States sent by M. Charles Bigot to the *Revue Bleue* at the time of the dedication of the Bartholdi statue. The journal is readable, and interesting as being the impressions of an intelligent foreigner upon this country. With a few exceptions of little consequence, it is unusually accurate, perhaps because the writer wisely confined himself to the surface of things; but that surface is very fairly described, without picturesqueness or suggestiveness, indeed, either in style or thought, but always with good-nature and liveliness, and with a great readiness to admire all that was new.

Among recent announcements of French books now in preparation are: 'Nos hommes d'état,' by Jules Simon, and 'Discours et Conférances,' by Ernest Renan.

Among the latest French school-books published in Paris is Franklin's 'Autobiography' (in English), with a biographical sketch, an analysis, and notes in French by M. P. Fiévet (Paris: Hachette; New York: F. W. Christern). We have already noted the appearance of an annotated selection from Longfellow's poems as a French school-book.

The veteran lexicographer, Dr. Daniel Sanders, begins on April 1 the issue of a monthly *Zeitschrift für Deutsche Sprache*, whose aim will be to promote a deeper knowledge and love of the mother tongue. The place of publication is Hamburg (J. F. Richter).

As the lectures of the Concord School of Philosophy for the current year will be concerned with "Aristotle and His Philosophy in its Relation to Modern Thought," Mr. Thomas Davidson proposes to direct a course partly preparatory and partly supplementary at St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N. J., during three weeks from June 20. The region is delightful for residence at that season, and easily accessible daily from New York.

—There will be a natural misgiving in the minds of some persons on turning to the Thackeray correspondence in the April *Scribner's*. One remembers the great novelist's express prohibition forbidding the admittance of the public to his private life, and also the disappointment that has been brought in late years by breaking such seals. But these letters soon dispel the first inevitable doubt. They are a literary treasure. As one reads, it seems as if Thackeray had come to life again and were delighting us with a new work from his hand. Here is the familiar wit and tenderness and simplicity, the knowledge of our preposterous human nature and the eye for its worldly manifestations, and the author himself in his most intimate and charming moods, reflecting and brightening the inconstant comedy of the scenes that interested him. The letters are addressed to the Brookfields, a family with whom he was on the closest terms of friendship. The first block of them dates from 1847 to 1849; they are written from his lodgings, the club, or on journeys to Spa and Paris, or from the country. They are long, familiar letters, for the most part, and the drawings with which he illustrated them bring them very close to the reader. They are full of references to his own works and to the characters which had most hold on his imagination. There is no space to quote from them, and there is too much that would call for quotation. The original of Amelia is said to be composite: "You know, you are only a piece of Amelia: my mother is another half; my poor little wife—*y est pour beaucoup.*" But the charm is not in any such information, or in any of the sayings, the scenes depicted so sharply and quickly, or the personal adventures, but is diffused through the whole. There is not a word that one would wish unpublished. It is like meeting an old friend after many years and finding him unchanged. One cannot but be sensible how his reality and heart dwarf the fiction of the later and less modest day. If the series continues as it has begun, English literature has a new classic. The close of Mr. Washburne's papers on the Commune has a most interesting account of the last days of the Archbishop of Paris and his murder.

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—*Harper's* takes up the subject of Chattanooga in the series of papers upon American cities. The "New South" naturally enters into the story, but it does not monopolize it, as one might expect. The "Gateway of the Alleghanies" has a history reaching far back of the last decade, and is now in the hands of the third great race that has possessed it. The writer touches on the prehistoric narrative, and devotes a good deal of space to John Sevier and Joseph Brown, who conducted the long, fierce struggle with the Chickamaugas, and to the first settlement. The war period, slightly described, and the planting of the mining and manufacturing interests, under the lead of Gen. Wilder, and the consequent extraordinary growth of the city, complete the sketch. It is a most striking chapter of American development. The remarkable differences observable in the history of the founding of our American cities, too commonly believed to be one self same and twice-told story, make a most instructive feature of these most useful papers. Another monograph of great interest is Theodore Child's comprehensive summary of all things relating to the Comédie-Française—its history, government, theatre arrangements, etc. Ralph Meeker's travel-sketch of southern Russia is noticeable for the kindlier and more favorable view it takes of the civilization, or at least of the inhabitants, in that region, whose "barbarism" he declares overstated. Mr. Warner begins a series of Mexican notes in a vein that does not promise any flattery. He likens the metaphorical "atmosphere" to that of Egypt, which he says is "lying." He warns us against the people in very comprehensive terms: "whoever makes a treaty with them is likely to be confused by the result; whoever invests money in Mexico, either in public works or in private enterprise, does so at his risk," etc. Evidently, autocracy masking as a "Republic" has no charms for him.

—Among the many curious manufactured Greek sentences to be found in Dr. Goodell's 'The Greek in English' (Henry Holt & Co.), we find the following: "The fellow wants to be wise and to write books." Let us acquit Dr. Goodell in advance of any such selfish intention. His object is to make the Greek element in English more living than it is. Other manuals, such as the old 'Scholar's Companion,' had tried before to arrange the Greek elements in English around certain centres, but Dr. Goodell thinks that "the words in their Greek form, and with some fragment of their Greek associations, must become somewhat familiar before one can be sensible of that grasp of their English derivatives which will enable one to use these derivatives fearlessly and correctly"; and to this end he has "grouped the material about a grammatical outline, as thorough memorizing of a few inflections will save time and labor in the end," and will (as he intimates) seduce those who would never have studied Greek at all without the book into further pursuit of the study. Of course the Anglo-Saxon scholar says the same thing, the same thing may be claimed for Latin, for French; and in order to use our highly composite language "fearlessly and correctly" we should have to learn half-a-dozen languages, or at least the outlines of their grammars. For our part, we have never noticed a lack of courage on the part of any English-writing person in the use of words of Greek origin. In fact, greater timidity would have been the more needful lesson; and as the Greek element of English is largely technical, the want of correctness in the application of it is not conspicuous. It is only when people undertake to enrich the English language with new Greek compounds that scholars begin to wince, and Dr. Goodell does not undertake to carry his student up to the point of sensitiveness at which he will be aggrieved or outraged by the performances of scientific men in this line.

—The Greek words in English are, it is true, for the most part dead vocables, and must be so to the vast majority of those who use the language; but let us not deceive ourselves. There is a certain advantage in dead words, if they are only properly mummified and do not breed false analogies. If every Greek word in English, if every Latin word, were alive to us, we should be over-conscious of the mixed metaphors of our every-day writing, and the confusion of images would be worse confounded. Push the words still further back to their etymology, and we are still worse off. The Vulgate "sine offendiculo conscientiam" becomes in English "a conscience void of offence." Put back the color, and we should have what is not void of offence, "viduam offendiculo." So we are somewhat sceptical about the value of bringing back to life the Greek words, real and factitious, that are comfortably embalmed in the English tongue, and we are more than sceptical about the method of making these words alive by constructing a number of Greek sentences—or rather sentences made up of Greek words, in which all that gives Greek its charm is lacking. Whatever good, in spite of its manifold blunders in detail, the well-meant little book may do, we are afraid that the Greek scholar will not take much delight in it, and that the words of the author will be found sadly prophetic: "The Muses do not wish to hear the songs of the she-goat (Chimæra)."

—Prof. Wilhelm Vietor's 'Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoepie des Deutschen, Englischen und Französischen' has reached a second edition in two years. This is striking proof of the extent to which the study of phonetics prevails, and of the depth to which it is pursued; for the book deals with the voice as it appears under a hundred-million magnifying microscope of extra power, to use one of Mr. Weller's expressions, and it accumulates on every point the whole wealth of professorial learning. A book of this kind reminds one of the Middle Ages, the era of the schoolmen, when the way to find out anything was thought to be to read what everybody had written about it. It is much more provoking than satisfactory. You want to study an English sound, but you get lost in a thicket of theories, and begin to doubt whether any two of the theorists are talking about the same sound, and whether any of them really knows the common English sound. A profound old German writes to you for years instructing you how you ought to work your organs to give the precise *nuances* and colorings to your English *o* or *e*: you meet him and find that he cannot make an *o* or *e* which any native will recognize. No wonder their books are full of contradictory opinions. We ought to have some mechanical means of recording and repeating vocal sounds, to have reliable, accurate phonographs, so that each scientific phonetist can be sure what sounds others talk about.

—A practical danger to our English speech is emerging from these microscopic records. Each phonetist attempts an exact record of his own unsophisticated pronunciation, of the way he talks in natural conversation when he is not thinking about it. Foreigners naturally, and even Americans, take the records of London phonetists to be standard English. The south English peculiarities which have heretofore figured as "cockneyisms," the dropping of *h* and *r*, the obscuring and dropping of unaccented vowels, the insertion of *r* as in *idea(r)*, and the like abominations are beginning to be caught up, and set forth as the true English, by scientific authorities of Germany and Scandinavia, and taught by their followers in the Continental schools. The personal records of the Londoners, which are of the greatest value to science, are thus perverted to the corruption of standard English, and threaten to separate the English-speaking people into different nations. Dr. Vietor is one of the best of the phonetists. The new edition of his book is in great part rewritten, but only for better form and for the addition of new matter. It is now the most complete and most convenient manual of the kind.

—Paul Féval, who has just died, was one of the most prolific of the writers of novels who followed closely in time, and somewhat in manner, the inexhaustible Alexandre Dumas. He was the author of more than a hundred volumes, of which the most known is 'Madame Gil Blas.' As a playwright he was less successful, although one play, 'Le Bossu,' the dramatization of his story of the same name, was the occasion of a long and bitter quarrel with M. Sardou. In 1876 Paul Féval, nearly ruined by the Ottoman loans, and almost unknown to the new generation of readers, gave himself up fervently to his religious convictions. His conversion was announced and extolled by the Catholic press, *avec fracas*, says the calm and impartial *Journal des Débats*. This created a certain stir about his name. He wrote a few more novels in accordance with his new convictions, and published revised and very much changed versions of his former sensational productions. He was for a while president of the Société des Gens de Lettres. He was seventy years old at the time of his death.

SKEATS'S PIERS PLOWMAN.

The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman, in three parallel texts, together with *Richard the Redeless*, by William Langland. Edited from numerous manuscripts, with preface, notes, and a glossary, by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. Vol. I., Text. Vol. II., Preface, Notes, and Glossary. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press: New York: Macmillan. 1886.

FOUR times during the sixteenth century the 'Vision of Piers Plowman' was printed; three times during the present century it has been edited as well as printed. It was theology that first led to the withdrawal of the work from the inaccessibility of manuscript; the same result is now due in large measure to philology. In this fact some may see the difference in the point of view of the two periods. The great religious revolution of the sixteenth century caused the reformers to search diligently for anything and everything in the literature of the past that could be deemed hostile to the creed of the Church of Rome, or that represented the conduct of its members in an unfavorable light. The view that could recognize in Chaucer a religious enthusiast was not likely to let Langland pass unobserved. His work could never have been regarded by any one who read it dispassionately as the production of a man who looked upon the Pope as Antichrist. Still, it did contain many fierce attacks upon abuses then widely prevalent in the various ecclesiastical organizations. It had, in particular, predicted the destruction of the monasteries, and the course of events had given to this lucky forecast almost the character of an inspired prophecy. Besides, the poem throughout was marked by a lofty spiritual tone which verged towards the extreme of asceticism. These things were sufficient for it to find favor with the men who were engaged in the Protestant movement of the sixteenth century.

It was accordingly religious partisanship and not literary appreciation that brought about the first printing of the poem. This was the work of Robert Crowley, and the motive of his undertaking it he avowed plainly in his preface;

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"In whose time," he wrote, speaking of the reign of Edward III., "it pleased God to open the eyes of many to see His truth, giving them boldness of heart to open their mouths and cry out against the works of darkness as did John Wycliffe, who also in those days translated the Holy Bible into the English tongue, and this writer, who, in reporting certain visions and dreams that he feigned himself to have dreamed, doth most Christianly instruct the weak and sharply rebuke the obstinate blind. There is no manner of vice that reigneth in any estate of men, which this writer hath not godly, learnedly, and wittily rebuked."

Of the work as then printed, three separate impressions exist, all belonging to this same year, 1550. In 1561 the poem was again printed by Owen Rogers, who also included in the same volume "Piers Plowman's Creed," the production of a later hand.

This sufficed to satisfy the demand. More than two centuries and a half passed by before another edition was called for; or rather it came then without being called. This edition was brought out in 1813 under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, better known as a student of local history than of language. The work was got up in magnificent style, so far as print and paper were concerned. At the bottom of each page was a paraphrase explanatory of the text. The text itself was printed in black-letter, which seems to have been long regarded, not as a kind of type, but as a period in the history of the English tongue. The editor did the best he knew how, but unhappily he knew but little. The work, however, which was published by subscription, was too expensive to do either much good or much harm, and, for all that it accomplished, the 'Vision of Piers Plowman' remained even to scholars almost as much a sealed book as ever.

The next edition was that of Thomas Wright, which appeared originally in 1842, and was reprinted with some slight revision in 1856. There is probably no doubt as to the qualifications which the editor possessed for the task: there is most certainly none as to the manner in which it was done. It is time that a little plain speaking was used about Mr. Wright's method of performing his duties as editor to the numerous volumes to which his name is attached in that capacity. A task of such a kind is from its very nature self-imposed, and ought never to be undertaken by any one who does not purpose to discharge it as well as he can. No man ever shirked his duties as an editor more persistently than Wright. He was a man of wide learning, and from previously acquired knowledge he could add a great deal of value to illustrate what he took in hand. There he stopped. He apparently never put himself to the slightest trouble to solve any difficulty which presented itself. If the point was not clear to him at the outset, it was never made any clearer by the attention he paid to its elucidation. As a consequence, he has never said the last word on any subject. He has never edited a work which does not or will not need to be reëdited carefully. The present one was no exception to the general rule.

Prof. Skeat, following the usual custom in England in regard to Mr. Wright, has paid what is termed a generous tribute to his predecessor's labors. If his predecessor had done his duty, his own edition would hardly have been a necessity. But, though giving all honor to Mr. Wright, he has been particularly careful not to follow in his footsteps. It was twenty years ago that Mr. Skeat printed a tract embodying parallel extracts from twenty-nine manuscripts of 'Piers Plowman.' During the intervening years the three versions of the poem with notes and glossary have been published at intervals by the Early English Text Society. In the two volumes before us the results of all the investigations have been brought together and presented in a complete, though sometimes condensed, shape. Mr. Skeat had been the first to demonstrate that the work really existed in three forms, the differences of which were due to the author himself. Here, for convenience of comparison, they are printed side by side. The earliest text, called the Vernon, from the name of the manuscript containing it, is much the shortest. The second text was the one printed by Crowley and edited by Wright, and the third was the one edited by Whitaker. These three occupy the first volume. To them also is added the alliterative poem of 'Richard the Redeless,' attributed by the editor to the author of 'Piers Plowman.' In the first volume, therefore, is to be found everything that can be desired by him who cares for the text alone; for not only are the three versions given, but the important variants of the different manuscripts are recorded at the foot of every page.

The second volume begins with a series of preliminary dissertations, extending to nearly a hundred pages, which are included under the general name of preface. They embrace the discussion of every point connected with the various manuscripts and the various printed editions, with the history of the poem and the life of its author, so far as the facts can be discerned in the twilight of knowledge in which the period itself is enveloped. Then follow several hundred pages of annotation, and these in turn are followed by a complete glossary. It is impossible to speak too highly of the way in which this part of the work has been performed. No point has been overlooked; no unusual word has been neglected; no difficult passage has been passed over in silence, after the established custom of commentators. In a world full of slipshod work, of pretension and non-performance, it is gratifying to come across a task of peculiar difficulty done so honestly and withal so intelligently as has been the editing of this poem.

Not that we always agree with Prof. Skeat's interpretations. The meaning given to *by* in the note upon the account of the proceedings of the pardoner described in the prologue seems to us wholly unwarranted. The idea of the poet is plainly to represent the objectionable practices complained of as being done by the connivance of the parish priest, and without the sanction or knowledge of the Bishop. The latter grants his permission for the accomplishment of a certain purpose, which is perverted into a purpose of quite different character. So, also, the remark (vol. ii., p. 48) about the distinction between *ye* and *thou* being carefully observed is stated altogether too strongly, at least as regards Chaucer and the author of 'William of Palerne.' Still, these are points involving too much detail to be discussed here; nor would the criticism, even if admitted to be just, detract in the slightest from the merits of a work upon which so much wide-reaching and intelligent labor has been expended. Unless new material is discovered, this edition may be regarded as the standard edition for all time.

The poem is worth all the toil and trouble that its production in its present complete form has involved. To put Langland on a level with Chaucer could only be done by him in whom the zeal of the antiquary has overborne the literary sense belonging to the man of cultivated taste. But the 'Vision of Piers Plowman' will always have an attraction of its own to the student of English language and literature, and to the student of English history in all its phases. It is interesting both on account of its external structure and of its internal spirit. It is much the most important of the later representatives of that alliterative system of versification which originally prevailed among all the nations that were united by the bond of common Teutonic kinship. It is much more important still for the view it gives of the social and political condition of the times in which it appeared. A special interest must attach to it, furthermore, on account of the revelation it furnishes of the character of the author. For he is not simply an individual; he is the type of a class. He is a genuine spiritual ancestor of the men who have always been prominent in English social life and political history—the men sometimes of narrow souls but always of intense convictions and lofty motives—the men who love God profoundly and even more profoundly hate his enemies, with whom they are occasionally disposed to confound their own—the men who in all the long series of struggles upon moral questions have never been tempted to sacrifice the right for the sake of the expedient. The 'Vision of Piers Plowman' is an unconscious self-portrayal of a Puritan of the Puritans before the name of Puritan was heard in English history. For the light it casts upon the times and the man, it will always remain a work of peculiar importance; and students of language, of literature, of social problems, of religious thought will all alike be under permanent obligations to Prof. Skeat for the adequate and admirable manner in which he has accomplished a task that has involved the research, and to no small extent the drudgery, of years.

RECENT FRENCH BOOKS.

AMONG recent French works of literary criticism the place of honor belongs to that of M. Désiré Nisard, the *doyen d'âge* of French literary critics. His 'Nouveaux mélanges d'histoire et de littérature' (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof) may be the last words of the critic who startled the literary world of France in 1833 by his 'Manifeste contre la littérature facile.' And now, before taking his leave, he sends a few more shafts into the enemy's camp to show that, whatever new theories may have been developed, he still stands on the same classic ground. Especially interesting in this connection is the article, "Les Post-scriptum de Sainte-Beuve," written as it is by the greatest master of classic criticism in judgment on the creator of the modern school, a school diametrically opposed to his own. Sainte-Beuve at various times had had occasion to speak of M. Nisard's method, with high praise for his eminent qualities, but generally with many reservations. In the latest editions of his works he had made still greater restrictions, which might have been developed and expressed with much more precision had not M. Nisard had the good fortune to survive the author of the 'Lundis.' And now M. Nisard, in his best academic style, has the last words, words of stately praise, about his former rival, whom he treats with all the eulogistic condescension of an aristarch who feels that, in spite of modern revolutions in letters, he represents an infallible past of classic culture and correctness. He, therefore, with some complacency, presents the revisions and corrections which are to be found in scattered notes to late editions of the 'Lundis' in regard to Chateaubriand, Lamennais, Béranger, Alfred de Vigny, Lamartine, and others. The irreverential treatment of Boileau in 1826 is sharply contrasted with the "réparation" made in the *Causerie* of the 27th of December, 1852, with which date M. Nisard opens the period of postscriptums and "recantations" And it is to this last Sainte-Beuve alone that the honor is given of having been a critic "selon la tradition." M. Nisard even says that if, out of all the fragments of literary doctrines scattered throughout the 'Causeries,' there were made a code of æsthetics (a word that Sainte-Beuve never liked), it would be "une esthétique classique libérale." Thus he makes of the founder

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of historical criticism a Boileau of the nineteenth century. He sees in both the same literary belief, but whereas in the "Legislator of Parnassus" it was fixed and, as it were, closed, in the critic with broadened views and deeper knowledge, it is "ondoyante et ouverte." Boileau would certainly have objected to these words as vigorously as Sainte-Beuve would have rejected the complacency of his rival who thus draws him over into his own school.

The three defects, or, as he mitigates his expression with a certain magnanimity of malicious kindliness, "qualités à contre-temps," which M. Nisard finds in Sainte-Beuve's earlier criticisms are an overflow of enthusiasm; a poetic turn of mind; a heart too prompt to admire those whom he had to judge. Certainly the first and third of these are not the defects of the younger generation of critics of whom MM. Brunetière and Jules Lemaitre are the most in view. In the third volume of the series entitled "Histoire et Littérature" (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof) M. Brunetière exhibits the same unrelenting spirit towards certain tendencies of the literature of the Third Republic to which he gave expression in his five previous volumes of collected essays. There are, however, notably in the long articles on the works of MM. Taine and Sorel upon the French Revolution, pages which indicate that he may be on the point of modifying, if not his opinions, at least the severity of his censure. The last historical works of the Duc d'Aumale and of the Duc de Broglie are reviewed with generously given praise. But in general M. Brunetière prefers subjects upon which he can express opinions contrary to those that are finding favor at the present moment. Thus, M. Deschanel's 'Le Théâtre de Voltaire' has called up much adverse criticism upon the tragedies of that author. Whereupon the critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* exclaims: "And I, too, since everybody is talking about them, . . . have something to say about the plays of Voltaire"; and he finds much good to say about them, at the expense, of course, of Hugo and of Dumas and of "ce que nous applaudissons aujourd'hui sur nos scènes." Again, it is not the fashion at present to praise Lamartine, while Victor Hugo has received the apotheosis that we all know of. But M. Brunetière has an eulogium upon the former poet, immediately followed by an article upon Hugo in which, with great rhetorical precaution, more blame is dealt out than praise. The review of M. Raoul Frary's book calls up "La Question du latin," which for France is what the college Greek question is here. M. Brunetière speaks with eloquence and much feeling. Conservative as he is, it is not difficult to divine which side he takes. In fact, this may be done whatever subject he treats. He never separates his political bias from his literary appreciations. But, however he may offend those who disagree with him, however paradoxical at times he may seem, he stands, as the official critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in the very front rank of French critics, a man of ability, power, and decided opinions.

M. Jules Lemaitre continues the papers which brought him into sudden fame, "Les Contemporains" (Paris: Lecène & Oudin; Boston: Schoenhof). The young critic seems determined to embrace in his gallery contemporary literary and artistic celebrities widely differing in character, from Le Père Monsabré to Sarah Bernhardt, from the serene poet Leconte de Lisle to the more than *gaulois* Armand Sylvestre, from the fluidly unctuous and almost unseizable Renan of the "Abbesse de Jouarre" to the plainly outspoken and familiar Francisque Sarcey. And while he can be severe at times, he can find much to like and to praise in almost all. There is one conspicuous exception, however, M. Georges Ohnet, whom he has now sworn never to speak of again: "je n'en parlerai jamais plus, je le jure." This was after giving an account of the first representation of "La Comtesse Sarah," in the *Journal des Débats* on the 17th of January last; but it must be added that he did speak of him again, more severely than ever, in his very next *feuilleton*. It exasperates him to see Ohnet's novels reach such a fabulous number of editions, and he makes himself the organ of the secret voice that whispers in the ear of the successful novelist and playwright: "Tu est banal, banal, banal." Poverty of style, insipidity, conventionality, *bourgeois* snobbishness, are the highest qualities of which the voice speaks. "On te traduit dans toutes les langues, on te joue sur tous les théâtres, et ton nom est fameux même à Chicago." M. Lemaitre's ideas may be vague about Chicago and the amount of fame M. Ohnet may enjoy there, but they are never vague when he speaks of Daudet, or Anatole France, or Ferdinand Fabre.

One of the best articles is that on M. J.-J. Weiss, his predecessor as the theatrical critic of the *Débats*, whom M. Lemaitre, with notable differences, somewhat resembles. Of both might be said what he says of Weiss: "He freshens received opinions and makes them his by the extraordinary vivacity of his impression." To both would apply the phrase, *Criticus scriptor additus scriptori;* for M. Lemaitre is, more than any other of the numerous critics who treat of contemporary writers, a safe guide. He is generous and broad in the praise he gives; very fine, almost subtile in the nice appreciation of the methods of his brother critics; never pedantic, never too wise and sure of himself. His chief fault, one the reader easily forgives, is that his brightness almost seems like *gaminerie* at times. But there is more seriousness in him than his very modern and free use of language would lead one to attribute to him; for, whatever subject he treats, he is always vivacious, always apparently regardless—perhaps designedly so—of the somewhat hackneyed forms that modern criticism uses to say unpleasant or severe things. He does not always call a spade a spade, for that would be commonplace and might be brutal or coarse; but he is awed into respect by no name, however great, nor exasperated into abuse by any writing, however undeserving, always excepting the novels and plays of M. Georges Ohnet.

The third series of "Les Contemporains" (Paris: Lecène & Oudin) was published only a few weeks ago, and has just reached us. It contains fourteen 'Études et Portraits littéraires' which M. Lemaitre has contributed during the past year to the *Revue Bleue*, closing with the paper which appeared as lately as the number for February 12. This is the article upon M. Paul Bourget, in which the critic shows in such strong relief those qualities of the author which give him his value and his place apart in contemporary literature. When we read this paper, or those on the brothers De Goncourt, or Pierre Loti, or Jules de Glouvet, or Rabusson, or Feuillet, it seems as if M. Lemaitre was at his very best in treating of the authors of the *roman contemporain* in all its surprising diversity. But when he writes of Parisian *chroniqueurs*, Wolff and Blavet, Rochefort and Henry Fouquier, or of poets like Soulary or Jean Richepin, we feel in every fibre of malice there is in us such a sympathy with the critic, such an enjoyment of every fine sarcastic thrust, every delicate touch of the critical blade, that we are ready to say that here alone is he in the fullest exercise of all his best abilities. But it is only when we re-read one of his most serious papers that we feel the full power and range of his marvellously varied gifts as a writer and critic. Take the exquisite chapter on Gaston Paris and his 'Poésie au moyen âge,' for instance, with its charming introduction upon modern erudition and *érudits*, and its fine appreciation both of the scholar and of his subject; or the paper upon the Grand Condé as he is shown in the last volumes of the Duc d'Aumale, which begins, "It must be an agreeable thing to be a prince," and, after two pages of development, "But it must be, too, a very disagreeable thing to be a prince"—in all of which neither Condé nor the Duc d'Aumale is mentioned, but in every line of which the life of the hero and the work of his historian are profoundly commented upon: a fitting introduction to a chapter of historical criticism which has been called by G. Monod, in the *Revue Historique*, "un chef-d'œuvre à la fois d'esprit et de bon sens."

M. A. Claveau does not wish to be carried away by the waves of naturalism, impressionism, or any other of the literary *isms*, and so he writes his protests in 'Contre le Flot' (Paris: Ollendorff; Boston: Schoenhof). He deals out much indignation, sarcasm, and disdain. He amuses when he talks of the ever-rising wave of neologism, which makes it difficult even for a Frenchman to read with full understanding the latest novel or the latest play, and impossible for any one to understand all the words of some writers now in vogue. He takes the critics to task because they show too much complacency in dealing with the authors who pose before the public. He belabors the authors themselves for the brutality, the indecency, the general immorality of the works they produce. Nor is the public itself spared for tolerating and encouraging such a state of things. But it is not the great public, the *bourgeois* who roused Flaubert's antipathy, that M. Claveau has in view. It is the narrow public of dilettanti, of artists, of critics, of the *coteries*, on which he lays the blame. As to the *grand public*, all it wants, he tells us, is good books, pure books. The great success of the future, he thinks, will be for the writer "qui refera tout bêtement Paul et Virginie. C'est simple comme bonjour, c'est le pont aux ânes. Essayez plutôt." And thus he touches on many questions and occasionally reviews a recent book, like Zola's 'Germinal' or Maupassant's 'Bel-Âmi,' or a work of Richepin. It is in such reviews that he is at his best. The rest is vague and unsatisfactory.

M. Robert de Bonnières is one of the most brilliant of the young generation of Parisian journalists. Under the signature of "Janus" he contributed to the *Figaro*, between 1880 and 1884, a series of portraits and criticisms from among which two volumes have already been published and a third is announced as in preparation, under the general title "Mémoires d'aujourd'hui" (Paris: Ollendorff; Boston: Schoenhof). Nothing more sparkling, more amusing can be imagined than the two series already published of these literary and political portraits. The first, collected in 1883, is almost wholly political; the second, published in 1885, is entirely literary. The latter are generally the most amusing and interesting on account of their subjects, but both series are equally well done, and they have a certain refinement, even when most insolently cutting, that makes them always pleasant reading. One of the most irreverential articles is devoted to M. Edmond Scherer, who had had the boldness to make some strictures upon the style of Molière, causing great indignation on the part of many, M. Robert de Bonnières among the number, who, with more cleverness and wit than fairness, writes of the critic of the *Temps* as if he were only a tedious and pretentious theological and political author, an incorrect writer of heavy Swiss-French, entirely lacking in taste and discrimination; and he concludes: "L'ennui, le lourd ennui, l'ennui fade, dont il a pétri toute

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son œuvre est à étouffer un honnête homme. . . . Ne lisez jamais M. Scherer!" From this it may be seen that M. de Bonnières is not tender as a critic. He has all the severity of a young writer, but also all the liveliness, and when he admires or respects a person his admiration and respect are expressed with a delightful frankness. It must be remembered that these volumes are not deliberate critical work, but articles in a great daily newspaper, dashed off at the moment and full of the moment's interest and brilliancy.

Between the publication of the two series of the "Mémoires d'aujourd'hui," the first novel of M. de Bonnières, 'Les Monach,' appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and was published in a volume in the winter of 1884-85 (Paris: Ollendorff). This was a remarkable picture of society in Paris in the *grand monde*, and in a corner of another world into which novelists have not penetrated—that of a Jewish family of millionaires, ambitious of entering the most exclusive circles, and successful to a certain extent. The story is not always agreeable, but it is always interesting and never hackneyed. The book was one of the literary successes of recent years—a very different thing from a great financial success, which always depends upon something besides literary merit, though happily not always excluding it. In the meantime a visit to Egypt and to India gave the young author the occasion for some charming letters written on the way, and for his second novel, 'Le Baiser de Maïna' (Paris: Ollendorff; Boston: Schoenhof), published early in 1886. This is an Indian romance of love, of which the author says that it is "the faithful image of the vision which he has had of India at Benares." As "a picture of Brahminic India as it appears to-day under the English domination," the work is only what might be expected; but, neglecting the English functionaries and all connected with them, the story itself is agreeable, and the native characters and scenes are full of animation and interest. As a *conte bleu d'un pays bleu*, 'Le Baiser de Maïna' is an entertaining and poetic story.

'Jeanne Avril,' the last work of M. de Bonnières, appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in November and December last, and has since then been published in a volume (Paris: Ollendorff; Boston: Schoenhof). Like his first novel, it is a very promising book. It seems impossible that a writer who observes so profoundly, and describes what he sees so expressively and even powerfully, should not produce a novel of real value, not merely of great promise, which is all that can be said of either 'Les Monach' or 'Jeanne Avril'; but even this is enough to place M. de Bonnières in a rank far superior to that occupied by some of the most successful writers of fiction, though as yet far below the great masters of imaginative art.

POMEROY'S INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Lectures on International Law in Time of Peace. By John Norton Pomeroy, author of 'An Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the United States,' 'An Introduction to Municipal Law,' etc. Edited by Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, Professor of International Law in the Yale Law School. 8vo, pp. 481. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1886.

We welcome this volume of Lectures, which were delivered some twenty years ago, not only for its merits, but also as a sign that the American press is again becoming active in a department with which it was once quite familiar, that of Public International Law. Although our country had won an honorable reputation in this field, its energy, at least on a large scale, had (for whatever reasons) much fallen off. We have not even been able or careful to keep our laurels fresh. Leaving out of the account special and partial investigations of more or less moment, too much of the broader harvest of American thought and study has passed over to the guardianship of foreigners. Kent's 'Lectures' and President Woolsey's 'Introduction' have indeed been well tended at home by editor or author, although in the latter case we could wish that the author might revoke the farewell preface in his fifth edition, and give us by his own or a related hand the benefit of the gleanings of the last eight years; but Wheaton's 'History of the Law of Nations' has now to be sought only in its original French, and peculiar circumstances have driven from our market the American editions, annotated severally by two well-known publicists, of his 'Elements of International Law.' That standard work comes to us now most directly under English editorship. In like manner, Halleck's volume on 'International Law,' in its unabridged form, emigrated some time ago, and doubled itself through the labors of an English barrister. Mr. W. B. Lawrence, whose valuable 'Commentaire' on Wheaton's two works is very much more than a republication of its author's former notes, and too scantily describes its scope by its title, was issued in Europe in French; but Mr. R. H. Dana, with less anxious care, left his much-esteemed notes on the 'Elements' to await, at least in their essence, the complete treatise he had planned. This enterprise he did not live to carry out. The science and study of international law could not have suffered a greater loss. In this wreck or flight of home products, we have not even borrowed what we had ceased to make. It is, we believe, safe to say that, since the republication (more than thirty years ago) of the first edition of Phillimore's 'Commentaries,' scarcely one, if one, of the more recent important works on public international law issued in Europe has been reproduced in this country, either in its original language or in a translation. In this case, at least, American thought has not thriven on the non-importation of foreign ideas. We were nearly ceasing, except on narrow lines, to give or take. In this state of things, for which we need not try to account, we may well hail the appearance, within a few months of each other, of the 'Lectures' before us, and of those of Mr. Schuyler on 'American Diplomacy.' To these we may add Dr. Wharton's valuable Digest, which has already been noticed in our columns.

Professor Pomeroy's lectures, though only a moiety of his proposed contribution to the exposition of public international law, form a natural, if unfinished, sequel to his well-known writings on the 'Constitutional Law of the United States' and 'Municipal Law.' Had the author been spared to complete his plan by the addition of the war side of his subject, he might perhaps have preferred to pack all of his work, instead of one-half of it, into a single volume. The copious treatment that is fair to a hearer, who must catch ideas once for all as he can, is less essential to a reader, who can stop and think. This is a posthumous publication, and the lapse of twenty years, even when it does not touch the core of ideas, may somewhat affect their relative or casual significance, particularly if the topics in hand have a more or less historical bearing. It is here especially that an editor's office comes into play. These lectures are edited by Professor Woolsey, whose position and experience have made him quite at home in the field to which they belong. We are grateful to him for what he has done, and only wish that he had been less modest. We could have welcomed, for example, more abundant aid from him in regard to history and bibliography. He has rendered valuable service by what he has written on the "Right of Embassy," which fills up a blank caused by the loss of a part of Professor Pomeroy's manuscript.

Professor Woolsey says in his preface:

"Although twenty years have passed since these lectures were written, it is with no apology that they are now given to the profession. Prof. Pomeroy's opinions on the burning questions of the time—the recognition of Southern belligerency, State repudiation of debt, the naturalization difficulty—and on what are, so to speak, test questions in international law, such as those relating to its nature, foundation, and defects, to prescription, and so on, were so much in advance of the time when they were written, that even now public sentiment and public law are scarcely abreast of them." And, again: "The author delights . . . in clear definition, and orderly arrangement, and exact classification, and the search for the sources and logical results of principles which cannot change. His treatise, thus viewed, will be found a profound and original study of the sources and fundamental principles of International Law rather than a mere compendium of the accepted rules for the guidance of nations in their daily, peaceful intercourse."

We have no wish, and we certainly do not undertake, to question these high claims in general. The editor has here, as it seems to us, noted some of the salient merits of these lectures. A remark or two, however, may be allowed. In regard, for instance, to the doctrine of international prescription, our author, who totally rejects it, and puts very forcibly the objections to it, was perhaps too strongly moved by the triumphs of the sentiment of nationality, a natural foe of prescription, in the European crisis of 1866. United Germany and United Italy carry him, indeed, beyond the pale of history into the realm of prophecy. He is warmed into saying (with rather ungrammatical zeal) that international prescription "never has and never can exist." He may be right; but the converts in the last twenty years to this strong view, at least among writing publicists, appear to be few. Recent science seems to be hardly yet "abreast" of the author at this point. We may refer here in particular to Hall's excellent note on nationality ('International Law,' part ii, chapter ii), which, of course, was later in time than these lectures. Nor was Dr. Pomeroy able to cite those late writers who, on one or another point, have failed to be quite "convinced" by Mr. Marcy's reasoning in the Koszta case. (By the way, Tousig's case was not that of "a man of American naturalization," but of one who had only declared his intention to become such.) It might have been worth while, also, to quote (even if disapprovingly) what "Historicus" (Vernon-Harcourt) said in 1861 of the Hülsemann affair, namely, that "by the general opinion of Europe this transaction was severely reprobated." In the list of important treaties (p. 34), that of 1819, popularly known as the Florida treaty, should have been inserted. Dr. Pomeroy's description of the Constitution of the Swiss Confederation was singularly behindhand when it was written, and is more behindhand now. The modest space occupied on the map by the only existing European federal republic (a republic, too, whose political and constitutional history has striking points of similarity or analogy with our own) is no gauge of its historical or political measure. If mentioned at all, it deserved to be accurately mentioned. Again, the "Tindal" who is followed by a blank in the list of authorities, is the once famous deistical writer, Matthew Tindal, who, before he became noted in that character, had issued four "Discourses" on certain questions of public interest, and is said to have sat more than once in the Court of Delegates (the predecessor of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) under William III. The author's pertinent quotation from Tindal comes through Phillimore. We are not seeking to emphasize the slight errors or omissions that must inevitably creep into the first edition of a posthumous work, and would

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only add that dates have not always been exactly given. A word, however, on two points of style. To mention is to reprobate the use of *transpire* in the sense of 'happen,' pure and simple; and "the United States *has*" strikes us as odd from the pen of a close student of the Articles of Confederation and of the Constitution of the United States, both of which, through the pronominal adjective "their," discountenance such a construction.

RECENT NOVELS.

A Millionaire of Rough and Ready, and Devil's Ford. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Golden Justice. By William Henry Bishop. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

By Woman's Wit: A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander. Henry Holt & Co. [Leisure Hour Series.]

Borderland. A Country Town Chronicle. By Jessie Fothergill. Henry Holt & Co. [Leisure Hour Series.]

Most of Bret Harte's stories have, in a measure, the advantage which Mr. Lowell says "the flavor of the soil" gives to writings in a foreign tongue. The picture of a mining-camp—with its strange atmosphere of adventure, romance, and freedom—always appeals to one's interest in what is novel and distant, and never seems to grow stale and common though ever so frequently drawn. The life of miners, their occasional wonderful success, their frequent failures, their fascinated patience, their gambler's superstition, have almost become stock properties in Mr. Harte's tales. It seems as if he had but to shift the scene a little, thrust forward one or two new characters, and he has a fresh story made to hand. The queer thing about stories which give this impression on the one hand is, that, on the other hand, they seem and really are fresh. They are pleasant and entertaining, too, always, and are now and then vivified by a touch of true dramatic power. The real fault to be found with Mr. Harte's work is not its exaggeration or lack of simplicity, but that it consists so much of touches. He apparently dislikes the minor and tedious part of story-writing, and often leaves the machinery of his plot working very loosely. There are plenty of indications of power and insight in the story of Slinn and Alvin Mulrady, which ends almost as abruptly as did Sancho's tale of the goatherd when his master lost track of the number of goats; but, to judge it from a literary standpoint, it is incomplete and unfinished.

Mr. Bishop develops a story with the greatest care and circumspection; he leaves no point, however insignificant it may be, unexplained, no turn of chance or fortune unaccounted for. So careful is he, indeed, to bring every incident of his story within the bounds of possibility that his explanations sometimes seem redundant and obstructive. This may appear the more necessary in a story such as 'The Golden Justice,' wherein several coincidences are so strange and unlikely that deference to the limit of credulity requires a very close and careful fitting of the several parts. But then it is held by no less an authority than Mr. Howells himself that a reality which seems unreal is unfit for fiction. There would, however, be no question, one supposes, in a case where the writer's skill can give to unusual things that color and semblance of actuality without which a recital of the most every-day occurrences would sound bare and lifeless. The dictum might reasonably be accepted merely as a piece of friendly advice, cautioning one to avoid the trouble and worry of attempting too much; and, so considered, might with profit be taken to heart by Mr. Bishop. The idea of the Golden Justice containing the confession of David Lane is so bizarre that one's mind, in spite of the element of tragedy in the background, can hardly recognize with due seriousness its important function in the story; and one's attention is so diverted from the real excellences of Mr. Bishop's work by the Gaboriau-like coincidences that, when the confession of David Lane is blown by the whirlwind to the very feet of Paul Barclay—of all men in the world—one is inclined to call it mere juggling with permutations. The ethical truth embodied in the story of David Lane is lost sight of in following the ingenious threads by which his troubles are shown to have arisen from his crime.

Mrs. Alexander has added still another to the already long list of commonplace readable novels which she has written. 'By Woman's Wit,' while not coming up to 'The Wooing O't' in interest, is neither above nor below the general average of Mrs. Alexander's work. She weaves and unravels the tangled web of a diamond robbery with a due amount of lively incidents, love, and jealousy to prevent her readers—most of whom find Thackeray dull and go to sleep over Scott—from being bored.

The author of 'Borderland,' who also can write a respectably long list of titles after her name, is not so successful as Mrs. Alexander in maintaining the reader's interest. Yet 'Borderland' is marked by certain good qualities which are entirely lacking in the more popular writer's works. Chief among these is a tone of seriousness which goes far toward lifting the story out of the category of sensational novels.

A Short History of Parliament. By B. C. Skottowe, M.A. Harper & Bros. 1887.

To distinguish between a history of the British Constitution and a history of the British Parliament is not a very easy matter. That Constitution being so purely an abstraction that it lacks even the embodiment of paper and ink, it is necessary to search for it in institutions of a more tangible character. We find some portions of it still adhering to the throne, but it is almost all to be looked for in Parliament; in the body of precedents, rules, customs, and sentiments in accordance with which Parliamentary action proceeds. Without denying that it would be possible to construct a history of Parliament that should not be a constitutional history, we should yet maintain that such a history would be a very meagre affair. It would be like relating the history of a man by exhibiting the successive suits of clothes that he wore: we should learn much of his habits and circumstances, but we should know little of his life.

Mr. Skottowe's book is quite properly, therefore, a constitutional history, and it is a very good one. Ordinary readers who find Prof. Stubbs's style impenetrable, can hardly do better than to take at least their first lessons in the great story of the rise of our liberties from Mr. Skottowe. They may thus get an impetus that will carry them over the stiffer reading that will still remain to be done. For the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, indeed, very few persons would require a fuller account of the development of constitutional government than they will find in this book, and they will nowhere find one that is more readable. There seems, however, to be one serious gap in the narrative: the important period between the declaration of war by Parliament against the King and the Restoration certainly deserves more attention than it here receives.

It is Mr. Skottowe's object, he informs us, to impart a certain amount of life to the dry bones which are strewn in the way of the constitutional student, and to combine instruction with a certain amount of amusement. There are, unquestionably, abundant materials for such a purpose, and the author displays in the main very good judgment in his selection. Some good things, of course, must be left out, but we should have been glad if the author had not felt it necessary, in the chapter on "Men and Debates," to omit all reference to Sheridan. Macaulay, too, ought to have received a little attention. The chapter on "The Inner Life of Parliament" contains much that is curious and entertaining. The spirit of mischief seems to have possessed porters at an early day. They established their rights substantially in 1771, but as they were not officially recognized until 1834, when the new Houses of Parliament were built, they conducted themselves with great license:

"Under the influence of party feeling, they would ruthlessly cut down the most beautiful oratory of Burke, Fox, or Sheridan into a few *bald lines*; *pure malice sometimes induced them* to place ridiculous ineptitudes in the mouths of distinguished men, solely with the view of making them ridiculous. Mr. Wilberforce, on one occasion, read out and bitterly complained of an extract from a newspaper in which he was reported to have recommended the cultivation of potatoes in the following terms: 'Potatoes make men healthy, vigorous, active; but, what is still more in their favor, they make men tall. More especially was he led to say so as being rather under the common size, and he must lament that his guardians had not fostered him under that *genial vegetable*.' The passage was *naturally* received with peals of laughter, though the evil was only too apparent."

Mr. Skottowe calls attention to one fact that is not generally known: by the Act of Union, the creation of new Scotch peerages was prohibited. The old ones are therefore gradually becoming extinct, or practically absorbed in the English peerage by grants of English patents. Hence many Scotch peers in the House of Lords owe their seats to some obscure English title. The Duke of Argyll sits as Baron Sundridge, and the Duke of Buccleuch as Earl of Doncaster. As neither Scotch peers nor their eldest sons can sit in the House of Commons, and only sixteen can be members of the House of Lords, most of them are entirely debarred from political life.

The Campaign of Fredericksburg. By a Line Officer. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. New York: Scribner & Welford.

This little book, though written by a British officer from a professional standpoint, and designed for professional use as "a study for officers of volunteers," is not technical, and is altogether one of the clearest and best critiques of the campaign of November-December, 1862, in Virginia that we have seen. The plans of both commanders and the movements of both armies are briefly but clearly set forth, the errors both of omission and commission are fairly discussed, and frequent parallels are pointed out in ancient and modern military history. No layman can rise from its perusal without a good comprehension of that famous battle and of the operations that preceded and followed it. The value of the book is greatly increased by admirable maps, which are a model of simplicity and elegance.

The wretched handling of the Army of the Potomac in this campaign, Burnside's weakness and incapacity, Franklin's feebleness, and the general want of coöperation and of confidence, are well described, as is, too, the splendid valor that wasted itself in fruitless assaults on Marye's Hill. Lee's skilful strategy and the excellent disposition of his forces for battle are distinctly shown, and are brought into strong contrast with those of his adversary; but the Confederate commander is severely criticised for not attacking Burnside before he recrossed the river, and thus converting a bloody repulse into an overwhelming defeat. The author thinks Lee was held back by insufficient reasons, and he dis-

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cusses these in detail. Most of them probably weighed but slightly with Lee. The real obstacle to a successful attack, in Lee's judgment, was the Federal artillery on the Stafford Heights, which commanded the plain where the Federal army was, and the river crossings, so completely as to render assault with a smaller force, upon well-posted and veteran troops, hopeless. There was nothing in the gallant attacks on Marye's Hill, continued until nightfall, or in Meade's vigorous push against Jackson on the other flank, to justify the conclusion that the Federal army was demoralized and would not have made a vigorous resistance to assault; and Lee believed that assaulting columns would be torn to pieces by the artillery north of the river which he could not neutralize. This same question came up again next spring, when Hooker threw Sedgwick across at the same place, to cover his own operations at Chancellorsville. The propriety of attacking Sedgwick was a matter of earnest consideration between Jackson and Lee, and, after a careful reconnoissance by the former, it was agreed by both that such a movement promised no good result. Our author thinks Lee was in error, and that, like Hannibal at the Trebia, he ought to have destroyed Burnside. This may be so, but it is very doubtful. It is certain that both Lee and Jackson, the two ablest Confederate commanders, twice judged such an attempt impossible.

Reminiscences of a Country Journalist. By Thomas Frost. Scribner & Welford.

MR. FROST has followed many occupations besides that of a country journalist, as is known to those who have read his previous volume of autobiography, to which the present one is supplementary. He began printer, and became one of that large and obscure staff of men who supply matter for cheap periodicals and keep the publishers' presses going; to adopt a phrase from his original calling, it would not be unfair to describe him as a tramp writer. Fiction was but one of his fields, and in it he made his first successes; he also tried the drama, but with no other result than a sharp and frequently expressed feeling of indignation towards the readers of plays for the theatre. His various volumes, made up from other books, however, had good fortune and found both publishers and readers. He also wrote in connection with the press, and held editorial positions. The career of such a writer is rather of interest as an example than in itself. It was marked by great industry and versatility, and yet more by its uncertainty, while the sidelights thrown upon the ways of editors and publishers in those departments of literature which Mr. Frost cultivated, are dreary enough to warn any young author from his profession. He says his gains from journalism never exceeded £100 a year, and from journalism and literature combined never exceeded £200, "an amount which I received, in fact, for only one year, when I edited a periodical, wrote leaders and leaderettes for two newspapers, and was an occasional contributor to two or three other publications." In another place he remarks, "Of every half-dozen manuscripts which I have sent to the editors of magazines only one has been accepted, while three have been returned, and two neither returned nor accepted." Yet he was a practised, and often a successful writer, and, as we have said, the author of a large number of compiled books which had a sale.

These reminiscences are not altogether of his own affairs, but, being written in a very rambling way, allow innumerable episodes to give variety to the story without interrupting its very lazy course. Thus, at the beginning there are some delightful glimpses of the rural life of Croydon, before London stretched out and absorbed its woods and green lanes and scattered its gypsies; and from chapter to chapter one comes upon anecdotes of English life and character of strong, unconscious realism. One is worth relating as an indication of how the world moves. It is told of Mr. Bean, the founder of the Liverpool *Albion*. Canning always desired to have an opportunity to correct the report of his speeches, and Mr. Bean would bring proofs to him at Liverpool, where he visited Col. Bolton. "Mrs. Bolton," our writer says, "had a great contempt for 'newspaper men,' and evinced it when Bean called upon Canning, at her house in Duke Street, by invariably desiring the servant to bring a chair from the kitchen for his use while he was engaged with the statesman. Bean is said to have felt the insult very deeply," Mr. Frost goes on, "but it does not appear that he ever resented it." There are many recollections of English journalists in the volume, and in particular of the Yorkshire Chartist writers, but all these are ill-digested and generally of trivial consequence. The circus performers, too, of whom Mr. Frost once wrote a book, come in for some mention, and are quoted as professing great contempt for Dickens's pictures of circus life. So, truly, one meets in this book many people of many minds, and perhaps not very well worth knowing; but the author himself, who is a candid man, is not the least entertaining of his characters. He is sixty-five years old, and, after a life of hard work, has nothing to show for it in the funds; he professes himself satisfied with having "done something, according to the measure of my capacities and opportunities, to keep society moving ever onward to a higher and better phase." Without regard to this philanthropic aim, he maintained his own independence of character and his self-respect through the trials and temptations of a precarious career; and one recognizes in him the old virtues of pluck and grit, as well as other qualities of "the true-born Englishman."

The Letters of Cassiodorus: being a Condensed Translation of the Variæ Epistolæ of Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, Senator, with an Introduction, by Thomas Hodgkin, Fellow of University College, London, etc. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 8vo, pp. 560.

MR. HODGKIN describes his condensed translation of the Letters of Cassiodorus as belonging "to that class of work which Prof. Max Müller happily characterized when he entitled two of his volumes 'Chips from a German Workshop.'" The chips in the present basket accumulated in the course of the preparation of the last two volumes of 'Italy and her Invaders' (reviewed in the *Nation* of May 13, 1886). The notes thus collected were intended to form the basis of a chapter in his history. The materials, however, he says, "were so manifold, so perplexing, so full of curious and unexpected detail, that I quite despaired of ever succeeding in the attempt to group them into one harmonious and artistic picture. Frankly, therefore, renouncing a task which is beyond my powers, I offer my notes for the perusal of the few readers who may care to study the mutual relations of the Roman and the Teutonic mind upon one another in the sixth century, and I ask these to accept the artist's assurance, 'The curtain is the picture.'"

The reader of these letters will obtain from them a knowledge of society and government in Italy during the first half of the sixth century such as few epochs of ancient history can present. The letters of Cicero and of Pliny suggest themselves at once to the mind, as similar in kind and very superior in quality; for their letters are not so insufferably rhetorical as those of Cassiodorus, and, moreover, they deal very largely with private concerns, which Cassiodorus hardly touches upon. These letters are almost entirely official, are very formal, and, even after Mr. Hodgkin has reduced their bulk by about one-half, are for the most part very long-winded and tiresome. But, such as they are, they are indispensable to any one who would study this period at first hand, and invaluable for the light they throw upon that most obscure event—the Germanic occupation of the Roman Empire.

Invaluable as they are, the reader of these letters is surprised at the small amount of direct information derived from them in regard to the organization of the government and the relations of the Romans to the Goths. Cassiodorus had in the highest degree the capacity—which belongs, we suppose, as well to his profession as to his age—of using a great many words and saying a very little. Even books vi and vii, which contain formulæ for the several offices of the Empire, consist mainly of vague declamation, and give very little knowledge of the duties attached to these offices, except by way of incidental mention.

In certain other matters we receive a great deal of information, such as it is; and here is found a considerable part of the interest, if not of the value, of the book. The writer could not let go an opportunity of imparting his varied and curious information; much of it very curious, but not all reliable. Thus, on the occasion of condemning a criminal, he writes to the Prætorian Præfect as follows (book iii, letter 47): "He shall be banished to the Vulcanian [Lipari] Islands, there to live away from the paternal hearth, but ever in the midst of burning, like the Salamander, which is a small and subtile beast, of kin to the slippery worm, clothed with a yellow color. The substance of volcanoes, which is perpetually destroyed, is by the inextricable power of Nature perpetually renewed. The Vulcanian Islands are named from Vulcan, the god of fire, and burst into eruption on the day when Hannibal took poison at the court of Prusias. It is especially wonderful that a mountain kindling into such a multitude of flames should yet be half hidden by the waves of the sea." There are a number of other similar essays, on the chameleon (p. 284), on the gout (p. 440) and consumption (p. 468), on elephants (p. 442), on paper (p. 483), on the water at Ravenna, which appears to have been as bad then as now (p. 286).

Perhaps as interesting a piece of special information as any is found in letter 4 of book ix, in regard to the family which, at its own request, had been relieved of the rank of *curialis*. "Remitted to the ranks of [mere] Possessores, they will now be liable to the same demands which formerly [as members of the Curia] they made upon others." Five books out of twelve consist of letters written in the name of Theodoric, and bear constant testimony to his justice and humanity.

The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland, from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth Century. By David MacGibbon and Thomas Ross, Architects. Vol. I. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1887. 8vo, pp. xvi, 584.

MESSRS. MACGIBBON AND ROSS'S book is a very welcome one. The only other we know which in any considerable degree covers the same subject is Billings's 'Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland.' But, though that is as excellent in its kind as all his work is, its fine plates show the examples only in their picturesque aspects. The paucity of views, the absence of plans and details, make the volumes very inadequate for professional use; the text, which is mainly historical and antiquarian, gives no full descriptions, and makes no attempt at compara-

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tive study. This book, on the other hand, is thoroughly professional. The subject is one in which only a Scotch antiquarian could bring the authors to book on questions of detail; but their work is done with method and intelligence, with every appearance of accuracy and of thorough familiarity with the subject.

The first volume, now presented, contains about a hundred examples of Scottish castles and residences, chronologically classed, described in detail, and illustrated with great fulness, from the earliest that remain down to the middle of the sixteenth century. It is prefaced by a good summary of the parallel development of military architecture in France and England. The division into periods or the classification that accompanies it may strike one as a little arbitrary—perhaps any positive division in a series of so gradual development would appear so; yet in tracing out the examples of such a development it is essential to pause at intervals to survey the field. It is always a question in systematic study of architecture whether, in buildings which include the structures of different periods, the description of their parts shall be assigned each to its own period, or whether the full discussion of a building shall be given with the period to which its most important features belong. There is temptation to follow the first method for the sake of logical cohesion; but in a book which, like this, is of the nature of a hand-book, the authors have done well, we think, to follow the second plan. Many books of like scope have been nearly ruined for consultation by the dispersion of their examples in fragments.

Scotland's chronic hostility to England and preference for Continental alliances made her a meeting-ground for various influences in architectural style as well as in politics. While she could not help taking lessons in building from the neighbor at her elbow, her segregation from her, or the obstinacy that led to it, shows curiously in her persistence in certain fashions of building, and in the slowness of her progress, as well as in the appearance at various intervals of symptoms of foreign influences—Scandinavian, French, and even Spanish. We find in the examples here given illustrations of Scotch conservatism in certain architectural forms which are adhered to with striking pertinacity — for instance, the belated round arch, the stepped gable, the square (or rather oblong) keep. It is seen equally in the avoidance of certain other forms, for instance, the tower of horse-shoe plan, common in Roman fortification and in mediæval castles and enceintes in France, or the round tower with a salient angle or keel, of which there is a solitary example in Borthwick Castle. The comparative poverty of the Scottish nobles, their somewhat backward civilization, and the relative fixity of military architecture, which is always slower to change than ecclesiastical, make this conservatism more apparent in the castles than in the churches of their country. Messrs. MacGibbon and Ross trace the course of architecture of the latter in a clear-headed fashion, with a moderation of statement and an absence of fads which is very agreeable, and not always found in antiquarian writers. These five or six hundred pages and almost as many illustrations bear witness to a great amount of laborious research.

The abundant illustrations are reproductions of pen-drawings, of which the most spirited bear the initials D. M. G. Of course these lack the picturesque beauty, often somewhat forced, of Billings's plates, and their smaller scale makes them less graphic in detail, but their professional character appears in their straightforward clearness as well as in their choice and fulness. A comparison of them with those of Billings where they represent the same subject is creditable to the substantial accuracy of both, though one finds occasionally a variation in proportions, and once in a while a discrepancy of more significance, as where, in a tower-room of Dirleton Castle, Billings represents the vaulting with ribs which our authors, no doubt with truth, omit. Indeed, juxtaposition of both of these authorities with Dollman's detailed and apparently accurate drawings, in the examples which all three of them have illustrated, while it displays an essential agreement, is also now and then a witness to the difficulty which every investigator meets in architectural research as in all other departments of human testimony—the difficulty of getting at absolute truth in small particulars from a variety of authorities. Comparison with Billings's plates, moreover, shows us painfully in many cases the progress of dilapidation since his day, and sometimes of alteration, reminding us that this new record, well made and made once for all, has not been undertaken too soon. We hope that the completion of it will not wait long.

Grundriss der romanischen Philologie, unter Mitwirkung von fünfundzwanzig Fachgenossen herausgegeben von Gustav Gröber, Professor in Strassburg. Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner. 8vo.

Prof. Gröber's series is calculated to embrace six good-sized volumes, and undertakes to sketch in detail the Romance languages, their historic evolution and method of study, more exhaustively and comprehensively than has ever been attempted before. Since it is impossible that one man should possess such an enormous mass of well-digested learning, and write it down with his own hands, the editor has judiciously selected twenty-five competent coworkers in the various branches. To himself Gröber reserved the composition of the introduction and other articles of more generic import, together with a special article on French and another on Latin literature. Literature is, of course, in a Cyclopædia of Philology, as important a matter as the languages themselves; and Gröber has accordingly devised a separate article for each of the eight principal Romance languages. The wide scientific scope taken by Gröber's series further appears from the following treatises intended to be incorporated into the body of the work: An article on elements adopted from foreign languages; another upon the influence of indigenous languages, as Iberic, Celtic, Ancient Italic, on Romance languages; one on the use of Latin in Romance-speaking countries (by W. Meyer). A history of civilization among the Romance nations will be furnished by A. Schultz; their political history is to be dealt with by Scheffer-Boichorst. Even the history of plastic art and music is not omitted, and will conclude the last volume, though poetry is treated of in earlier and separate chapters together with stylistic art.

The propædeutic and methodic portion of the series lies complete before us in the first number, and permits a favorable augury for the whole. Linguistic inquiry is kept altogether separate from philologic research, and the method of the latter has been outlined by Prof. A. Tobler of Berlin. As for the sources of Romance philology, the oral are kept distinct from the literary preserved in script. W. Schum, who has discoursed upon the latter, also presents a full and detailed system of palæography, evidently based on the author's own experience. On page 149 Gröber mentions as the end and scope of Romance philology "scientific research concerning Romance speech, of which the origin has, in the lapse of centuries, become incomprehensible." The countries lying beyond the limits of Romance speech, as Northern Europe, have contributed powerfully to the study of these languages, and Germany more than others, for her scholars first applied the comparative method of Bopp to these and all other tongues, whether of literary or illiterate nations. It is touching to read the well-deserved homage paid by the editor to the immortal merits of W. Schlegel and Diez (pp. 90-91). On the other hand, it is exhilarating, with our present ideas of linguistics, to follow up the first attempts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to derive certain French terms from Greek, as was done by Budé, Du Bois, Périon, and others, and to notice how gradually an improvement took place in this line through the writings of Pasquier, De Caseneuve, Chastelain, and especially of the celebrated Ménage, the father of modern French etymology.

The earlier portion of the second number (pp. 283-414) is devoted to seven treatises upon the languages spoken in various European countries prior to the advent or formation of the Romance tongues now prevalent. The extent to which these earlier languages have influenced the latter is also made the object of careful investigation. In his article upon the Celtic dialects of Gaul, E. Windisch states his opinion that in middle and northern France the Celtic lost its hold between the third and the fifth centuries after Christ, while Aquitania and "the Narbonensis province" had been thoroughly Romanized at a much earlier period. G. Gerland, Professor of Ethnology in Strassburg, confirms the result of former investigators, that the Basques of our days are the direct descendants of the Iberi at the beginning of our era, and that they formerly held a much larger territory than they do now. In his article on the ancient languages of Italy, W. Deecke counts the Etruscan among the Italic languages, and hence regards it as cognate with Latin, Umbrian, and Oscan. M. Gaster discusses the non-Latin elements in the Rumanic (or Wallachian) vocabulary, and F. Kluge does the same for the Germanic terms found in the Romanic languages.

With another section of the book begins the discussion of the grammatic elements of the languages in question. This section is introduced by their scientific classification at the hands of the editor. Of the three dialects of Rumanic, only one is thoroughly studied by H. Tiktin, for the two others have never furnished enough materials to make full study possible. In the Alpine ridge Rhetoromanic is spoken in more than twenty narrowly circumscribed dialectic forms, but only four of them have developed into something that can be called a literary language; these are exhaustively treated, though only in their grammatical aspect, by Th. Gartner. The second number breaks off abruptly in the midst of the interesting article on the Italian language, and it is expected that the third number will form the completion of the first volume.

We look forward with great interest to the continuation of this useful series, which is printed in rather small Roman type, though handsomely, and contains all the literary quotations needful to those who desire to undertake studies subsidiary to the information contained in the 'Grundriss,' as the editor modestly calls his cyclopædia.

Histoire de l'Art dans la Flandre, l'Artois, et le Hainaut avant le xve siècle. Par M. le chanoine Dehaisnes. Lille. 1886. 3 vols., 4to.

It is much to be wished that the reverend author of this valuable treatise had included Brabant in the provinces to the history of whose arts he has devoted so many years of his life. As it is, however, he has produced a work of the first importance, which must certainly take its place upon the shelves that are fortunate enough to carry the Comte de Laborde's 'Ducs de Bourgogne' and

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Weale's 'Beffroi.' The second and third volumes are filled with a prodigious collection of previously unpublished documents, and extracts from documents of all kinds which can be made to throw light on the obscure history of the mediæval arts. In the first volume the bearing of the documents is indicated in a readable history. This deals first with the dark ages, which were not so very dark, after all, until the Norse invasions of the ninth century came and involved Gallo-Roman, Merovingian, and Carlovingian monuments in a common ruin. The slow struggles towards a revival are next traced with wonderful painstaking, and then the great burst of art which flashed upon all the feudal countries of Europe about the beginning of the twelfth century, and which deserves to be called *the* Renaissance far more than that southern product of four centuries later. When the twelfth and thirteenth centuries arrive, the author is forced to break up his subject and deal with it piece by piece, following the artistic developments in the different towns, Bruges, Ghent, Douai, Lille, Valenciennes, Cambrai, and the rest, one by one. At Bruges and Ypres, civic architecture is the matter of chief importance; at Tournai and Cambrai, cathedrals and abbeys naturally attract most attention. The archives of Douai fortunately contain a long and most interesting series of ancient testamentary documents, through study of which M. Dehaisnes has been enabled to take his readers into the very houses and closets of the well-to-do burghers, and to show us the tapestries, the jewels, the gold and silver work, the carved furniture, the illuminated prayer-books, and other works of art which they contained. Nor are these volumes devoid of new matters of interest in connection with individual artists, whether they be men already famous, such as Villard de Honnecourt and Melchior Broederlam, or great but till now almost wholly forgotten workers like Andrieu Beauneveu of Valenciennes, sculptor, painter, and miniaturist of the first rank in the latter half of the fourteenth century. The lover of ancient tapestry will find a mass of information about the early history of the art—two new documents relating to the first high-warp weavers of Arras being of special importance. Some half dozen chapters deal with the influence upon art exercised by the noble houses of the day—an influence which does not always seem to have been for good. The volume concludes with a couple of chapters, containing an important general review of the whole ground covered by the work.

The volumes are well printed, and the first contains some fifteen Dujardin plates. These are several indices of a very complete character, and there is a glossary of words not included in Ducange and the usual authorities.

George Ide Chace, LL.D. A Memorial, edited by James O. Murray. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. 1886.

THE quarto form and general appearance of this "memorial" are unnecessarily suggestive of that obituary character which discourages the general reader from making the acquaintance of a book that is so marked. For it is not as if the life and character and influence and standing of Prof. Chace were not such as to amply justify a brief biography and a selection from his philosophical discourses; nor as if these had not an interest and value for a good many readers not included in the sphere of his college influence and work. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1808, on a big farm from whose soil he drew a love of nature and of out door life. An accident, which housed him for a time, made him a student, and secured for him a college course at Brown University. Graduating in 1830, he was made tutor there in 1831, and for forty-one years, without a break, he remained in the service of his Alma Mater. In 1834 he was made Professor of Chemistry. In 1836 geology and physiology were added to his chair. On the death of President Sears in 1866, he was made President *ad interim*, and would undoubtedly have been made President in full had not the tradition of the college demanded a clerical head. To make it easier for another to step into his rightful place, he exchanged his scientific chair for that of moral and intellectual philosophy; the moral and philosophical and theological implications of science having long had for him a great attraction. The change, nevertheless, was not agreeable, and was only undertaken out of loyalty to his college and veneration for Dr. Caswell, who, on his elevation to the Presidency, could not undertake the labor of instruction usually associated with it. Prof. Chace did the work assigned to him creditably and efficiently for five years, and then went abroad for a protracted period of travel, "preferring to close his professional career while he was in full strength and vigor." That he was no Dryasdust is shown by his election as an Alderman of Providence in 1878 and again in 1879, and also by his work on the State Board of Charities and Corrections, which continued for nine years, and was terminated voluntarily only two years before his death in 1885.

The biographical sketch is very largely made up of reminiscences by Dr. Geo. P. Fisher and others, who were either his pupils or his fellow-teachers in the University. The impression we derive is of a faithful, earnest, and laborious man, with little originality of thought or presentation, but with an enthusiasm that was contagious and a style of writing and speaking that was incisive and impressive. His limitation was most striking on the side of German philosophical thought. Thus, in his development of Locke, he stopped short with Reid and Stewart. His confidence in the theistic argument from design suggests that Kant was wholly strange to him. Six of his lectures and essays are given—the most elaborate, "A Discourse on Francis Wayland," for whom his admiration was great, but with whom he sometimes took issue widely and clearly. A list of his contributions to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other reviews is a valuable addition to the book.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, Dr. C. C. Waste-Land Wanderings. Harper & Brothers.
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Brodrick, Hon. G. C. A History of the University of Oxford. A. D. F. Randolph. 80 cents.
Brown, G. W. Baltimore and the 19th of April, 1861: A Study of the War. Baltimore: N. Murray.
Caddy, Mrs. Florence. Through the Fields with Linnæus: A Chapter in Swedish History. In 2 vols. Boston; Little, Brown & Co.
Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe. Revised and enlarged. Cassell & Co. $1.50.
Cellière, P. The Startling Exploits of Dr. J. B. Quiès. Harper & Brothers.
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Geffroy, A. Madame de Maintenon, d'après sa correspondance authentique. 2 vols. Paris: Hachette. Boston: Schoenhof.
Grover, A. J. Romanism the Danger Ahead. Chicago; Craig & Barlow.
Hardy, T. The Woodlanders: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Hawels, Rev. H. R. The Picture of Paul (the Disciple). T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Herbert, George. Three Latin Poems. Translated by Dr. George D. Wildes. A. D. F. Randolph. 35 cents.
Hillyard, M. B. The New South. Baltimore: The Manufacturers' Record Co.
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Hyde, Annie L. Our Father: Illustrations of the Lord's Prayer from Saints of Every Name and of All Time. A. D. F. Randolph. $1.
Journal des Goncourt. Mémoires de la vie littéraire. Premier volume, 1851-1861. Paris: Charpentier. Boston: Schoenhof.
Keltie, J. S. The Statesman's Year-Book. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World for 1887. Macmillan & Co. $3.
La Critique de Francillon. Paris: Librairie des Bibliophiles: New York: Lupratt & Co.
Lanman, C. Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States. 2d ed. Illustrated. Revised, enlarged, and completed to date by Joseph M. Morrison. J. M. Morrison.
Larned, Augusta. Village Photographs. Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.
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